

Hastings, Regional Director. Mr. Hastings has been designated as the Federal Coordinating Officer to work with the State in providing Federal disaster assistance under Public Law 91-606.

## Mahalia Jackson

*Statement by the President on the Death of the Noted Singer. January 27, 1972*

America and the world, black people and all people, today mourn the passing of Mahalia Jackson. She was a noble woman, an artist without peer, a magnetic ambassador of goodwill for the United States in other lands, an exemplary servant of her God. All her years she poured out her soul in song and her heart in service to her people. Millions of ears will miss the sound of that great rich voice "making a joyful noise unto the Lord," as she liked to call her work—yet her life story itself sings the Gospel message of freedom, and will not cease to do so.

## Annual Assay Commission

*Announcement of Appointment of 29 Members and 3 Ex Officio Members. January 28, 1972*

The President today announced the appointment of 29 persons to serve as members of the 1972 Annual Assay Commission and three persons who will serve on the Commission in an ex officio capacity. The appointees are:

AUBREY E. AUSTIN, JR., of California, president and chairman of the board, Santa Monica Bank, Santa Monica, Calif.  
DAVIS H. GARR, of Tennessee, attorney-at-law, Boulton, Cummings, and Berry, Nashville, Tenn.  
DANIEL J. CRYOR, of Pennsylvania, political editor, WCAU-CBS, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ROBERT DUFGORNE, of New Mexico, senior vice president, First National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
RICHARD B. DUSTERBERG, of Ohio, assistant prosecuting attorney for Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
PAUL W. EGGERS, of Texas, attorney-at-law, Dallas, Tex.  
JAMES A. GREENE, of North Carolina, principal, Alleghany High School, Sparta, N.C.  
HOWARD W. GUNLOCKE, of New York, president, Gunlocke Co., Wayland, N.Y.  
GEORGE M. HALPERN, of New York, associate dean of faculty, New York Community College, New York, N.Y.  
WARREN S. HENDERSON, of Florida, State Senator, 32d District, Sarasota, Fla.  
THOMAS M. HIGGINS, JR., of Missouri, president and director, Twin Cities State Bank, Kansas City, Kans.  
LEWELLYN A. JENNINGS, of Maryland, chairman of the board, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C.  
SOL KAPLAN, of Ohio, president, Lewis M. Reagan Memorial Foundation, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
THOMAS E. KLUNZINGER, of Michigan, writer, Detroit, Mich.  
HERMAN A. KRAJEWSKI, of Connecticut, machinist, Buckland Manufacturing Co., Manchester, Conn.

ROBERT F. KRIZ, of Florida, colonel, United States Army Reserves,  
BARBARA V. LIEN, of South Dakota, homemaker, Rapid City, S. Dak.  
ANNA S. LODING, of Alabama, secretary, Van Antwerp Realty Corporation, Mobile, Ala.  
CHARLES KEITH LYLE, of Florida, retired owner of C. K. Lyle Associates, Vero Beach, Fla.  
FRANK C. P. MCGINN, of Pennsylvania, senior vice president, marketing department, Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.  
RONALD W. PETERSON, of Oregon, president, Peterson Properties, Inc., Portland, Oreg.  
FRANK S. ROBINSON, of New York, staff counsel, New York Public Service Commission, Albany, N.Y.  
MILDRED W. JONES, of Maryland, physical science technician, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.  
MARIA ESTELLA PEREZ ROSER, of Texas, Roser Customs Service, Brownsville, Tex.  
HIRSH N. SCHWARTZ, of Texas, Mayor, City of Schulenburg, Schulenburg, Tex.  
SAM SPARKS, of Arkansas, president, New American Investments, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.  
SAMUEL A. WHITWORTH, of Nebraska, assistant vice president, First National Bank and Trust Company of Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebr.  
LOUIS WEISER, of New York, executive vice president, Knickerbocker Travel Services, Inc., New York, N.Y.  
NAPOLEON C. ZBYSEWSKI, of Illinois, project engineer, All-Brightnel Company, Chicago, Ill.  
*Ex officio members:*  
PAUL J. MAGUIRE, of New York, assayer, U.S. Assay Office, New York, N.Y.  
WILLIAM B. CAMP, of Maryland, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D.C.  
JAMES H. GORBAY, of Pennsylvania, Judge, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The Assay Commission meets each year on the second Wednesday in February at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. They examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the weight and quality of the coins provided them for this purpose by the several U.S. mints.

## ✓ Drug Abuse

*Statement by the President Upon Establishing the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, To Be Headed by Myles J. Ambrose, in the Department of Justice. January 28, 1972*

Drug abuse—as I said 7 months ago—is America's "public enemy number 1." It is an all-pervasive and yet an elusive enemy. I am convinced that the only effective way to fight this menace is by attacking it on many fronts—through a balanced, comprehensive strategy.

For the past 3 years, this administration has been working to carry out such a strategy. We have moved to eliminate dangerous drugs at their source, to cut their international flow, to stop them from entering our country, and to intercept them after they do. We have been educating our people to understand the drug problem more completely. We have expanded significantly our efforts to prevent drug addiction and to treat and rehabilitate those who have become drug-dependent.

A NEW INITIATIVE  
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Today our balanced, comprehensive attack on drug abuse moves forward in yet another critical area as we institute a major new program to drive drug traffickers and drug pushers off the streets of America.

I have signed today an Executive order establishing a new Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in the Department of Justice. This Office will marshal a wide range of government resources—including new authorities granted in the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970—in a concentrated assault on the street-level heroin pusher. Working through nine regional offices, our new program will use special grand juries to gather extensive new information concerning drug traffickers and will pool this intelligence for use by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. It will draw on the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury to assist State and local agencies in detecting, arresting, and prosecuting heroin traffickers.

I am pleased to announce that the new Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement will be headed by Myles J. Ambrose, who has been serving as our Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Ambrose will also serve as my own Special Consultant for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, advising me on all matters relating to this important subject.

#### PROGRAMS ALREADY IN OPERATION

This effort to meet the drug menace directly on the streets of America—an effort which I promised in my message on the State of the Union—complements our other drug-related initiatives.

—*The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention*, established on an interim basis last June and headed by Dr. Jerome Jaffe, is already beginning to have an impact in the fields of drug abuse education, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention. The Office is working to coordinate programs which are spread through nine Federal agencies and to develop a national strategy to guide these efforts. Drawing on private and public expertise, the Special Action Office has spurred new research, gathered valuable information, planned for a new drug training and education center, and helped in setting up a major program to identify and treat drug abuse in the Armed Services.

The Special Action Office—which has already done so much—can do much more if the Congress will promptly give it the authority and the funds I have requested for it.

—*The Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control*, established last September and chaired by Secretary Rogers, is taking the lead in our efforts to fight the international drug traffic and to eliminate drugs at their source. We have appointed Narcotics Control Coordinators in all affected American embassies around the

world and have been working closely with other governments to strengthen drug control efforts. We were especially gratified when Turkey announced last summer a total ban on the growing of the opium poppy.

—Drug dependence in the Armed Forces and among veterans is being reduced considerably by *expanded drug treatment and rehabilitation programs in the Department of Defense and in the Veterans Administration*. Drug identification and detoxification programs, which began in Vietnam, have been expanded to include all military personnel in the United States who are being discharged, sent abroad, or are returning from overseas duty. In the year ahead the Veterans Administration will offer treatment and rehabilitative service to an estimated 20,000 addicts. It will expand its drug dependence units by as many as 12, creating a total of up to 44 such units.

—We have also been moving ahead with a range of other activities. The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970—which I proposed in July of 1969—was passed by the Congress and signed into law in October of 1970. The model State narcotics legislation which I also recommended has been adopted by 26 States and is being considered in 15 others.

Tens of thousands of teachers, students, and community leaders have been trained under our National Drug Education Training Program. A new National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information has been established. Some 25 million pieces of drug education information have been distributed by the Federal Government. We have established a Federal Drug Abuse Prevention Coordinating Committee at the interagency level and a number of White House Conferences on Drug Abuse have been conducted.

In addition, the Federal Government is carrying out a number of major research programs to help us better to identify and analyze drugs and more fully to understand how they are moved about the country and around the world. I have also recommended the creation of a United Nations Fund for Drug Control—to which we have already contributed \$1 million and pledged \$1 million more—and have recommended several steps to strengthen international narcotics agreements.

In the enforcement field, the number of authorized new positions in the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and in the Bureau of Customs has jumped by more than 2,000 in the past year alone. We are expanding our program to train State prosecutors to handle cases under the newly enacted Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. We are stepping up the work of the Joint State-Federal Narcotics Task Force in New York City.

It is estimated that the amount of heroin which will be seized in the current fiscal year will be more than four times what was seized in fiscal year 1969. Since that time, the number of drug-related arrests has nearly doubled.

OVERALL EXPENDITURES

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## Concentration of Law Enforcement Activities Relating to Drug Abuse

*Executive Order 11641. January 28, 1972*

Perhaps the most dramatic evidence of our stepped-up campaign against drug abuse lies in the budget figures for various aspects of our effort. In the last 3 years, for example, Federal obligations for drug treatment and rehabilitation have increased *nearly seven-fold*, from \$28 million to \$189.6 million, and we have proposed a further increase of \$40.6 million for next year. Obligations for research, education, training, and prevention activities have also grown *nearly seven-fold*, from \$17.5 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$120.5 million this year, and our new budget calls for a further increase of \$14.5 million.

This means that we will be obligating more than eight times as much for treatment, rehabilitation, research, education, training, and prevention in the coming fiscal year as we were when this administration took office.

As far as law enforcement obligations relating to drug abuse are concerned, the level has increased more than eight-fold in our first 3 years in office—from \$20.2 million to \$164.4 million. We plan to increase this figure by another \$64.6 million next year to the \$229 million level.

### A BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM

The central concept behind all of these programs is that our overall approach to the drug menace must be balanced and comprehensive—fighting those who traffic in drugs, helping those who have been victimized by drugs, and protecting those who have not yet been threatened. The new initiative I have launched today in the area of law enforcement is aimed against those who would profit from the misery of others. It will confront the street-level heroin pusher with a dedicated group of lawyers and investigators intent upon exposing and eliminating retail sales of heroin. At the same time, however, we must be sure that we have sufficient treatment facilities to handle any increase in the number of addicts seeking treatment because of the disruption of heroin trafficking. The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, which helped in the development of this new law enforcement program, has assured me that we will be able to meet an increased demand in the treatment field if the Congress passes its new legislation.

Drug abuse, as I said in my message on the State of the Union, saps our Nation's strength and destroys our Nation's character. The Federal Government cannot meet this menace alone—but it can take a strong leadership position. I believe we have developed a Federal program for combating drug abuse which is both firm and compassionate. With the cooperation of the Congress, the State and local governments, and the American people, that program will continue to grow in effectiveness.

NOTE: The President signed the Executive order establishing the new Office during a meeting with Mr. Ambrose, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Paul A. Volcker, and Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, Special Consultant to the President for Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and Director, Special Action Office for Drug Abuse. For the text of the Executive order, see the following item.

The menace of drug abuse threatens to sap our Nation's strength and destroy our Nation's character. It must be combatted in a variety of ways—through international measures, through domestic law enforcement, through programs dealing with prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation. As one critical part of this balanced and comprehensive program, we must now give special emphasis to improving law enforcement activities at all levels of government.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 5317 of Title 5 of the United States Code, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) The Attorney General of the United States shall provide for the establishment within the Department of Justice of an "Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement."

(b) This Office shall be headed by a Director who shall have the title of Special Assistant Attorney General.

(c) The Director shall also serve as a Special Consultant to the President for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement. He shall advise the President with respect to all matters relating to the more effective enforcement by all Federal agencies of laws relating to illegal drug traffic and on methods by which the Federal Government can assist State and local governments in strengthening the enforcement of their laws relating to illegal drug traffic. He shall, as appropriate, recommend to the President plans, programs, legislation, techniques, and other measures designed to maximize at every level of government the Nation's campaign to stamp out illegal drug traffic through effective law enforcement.

(d) The Director shall be responsible for the development and implementation of a concentrated program throughout the Federal Government for the enforcement of Federal laws relating to the prevention of drug abuse and for cooperation with State and local governments in the enforcement of their drug abuse laws. The Attorney General is called upon to delegate to the Director those duties and authorities vested in him as are necessary to carry out those functions.

SEC. 2. The Director shall consult with the Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention and those officials shall ensure that all steps permitted by law are being taken by Federal, State, and local governments and, to the extent feasible, by private persons and organizations, to prevent drug abuse in this Nation and elsewhere.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of Executive Order No. 11248 of October 10, 1965, as amended, is further amended by

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ing in lieu thereof. Approved For Release 2005/06/22 : CIA-RDP74B00415R000400050058-6  
Law Enforcement."

SEC. 4. Each department and agency of the Federal Government shall, upon request and to the extent permitted by law, assist the Director of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in the performance of functions assigned to him by or pursuant to this order, and the Director may, in carrying out those functions, utilize the services of any other agencies, Federal and State, as may be available and appropriate.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House  
January 28, 1972

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:54 p.m.,  
January 28, 1972.]

NOTE: For a statement by the President on signing Executive Order 11641 see the preceding item.

## Marble and Travertine Products

*Announcement of Decisions With Regard to Trade  
Adjustment Assistance and Tariffs.  
January 28, 1972*

The President today announced his decision to permit firms and workers producing marble and travertine products for structural uses to apply for trade adjustment assistance. The President's action follows a tie vote by the Tariff Commission on an escape clause relief petition filed by the National Association of Marble Producers. The President accepted the finding that the industry is threatened with serious injury due to competition from increased imports, and informed the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce that the industry's workers and firms may request certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

The major quarrier-fabricators of structural marble and travertine are located in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, Tennessee, and Vermont. There are also an estimated 300 independent fabricators that are widely dispersed throughout the country. The principal foreign source of marble is Italy, which produces some colors not found in domestic quarries.

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, firms certified by the Secretary of Commerce as eligible to receive adjustment assistance, may receive such help as loans and loan guarantees, technical assistance, and certain tax relief. Workers certified by the Secretary of Labor as eligible may receive cash adjustment allowances, counseling, training, and relocation allowances if needed and desired.

The President also announced that he has decided not to proclaim the tariff increases on finished marble and travertine which had been requested by two members of

main possible tariff increases would not bring the prices of imports up to domestic price levels and would, to the contrary, serve to raise domestic construction costs and thus create inflationary pressures which could reduce the already limited demand for marble and travertine products.

The President has also decided to seek elimination of tariffs on all unfinished and some semifinished marble and travertine imports which are vital to domestic production and fabrication. This move, which will reduce costs for domestic producers and fabricators and enable them to compete more successfully against foreign bidders, is also designed to shift some U.S. imports from finished to unfinished marble products, thereby increasing U.S. employment in fabrication work.

## Presidential Medal of Freedom for DeWitt and Lila Acheson Wallace

*Remarks of the President and Mr. Wallace Upon  
Presentation of the Medal to the Cofounders of  
The Reader's Digest. January 28, 1972*

THE PRESIDENT. *Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and ladies and gentlemen:*

This is a birthday party, as you all know, for The Reader's Digest, which is 50 years old. We have tried to pay a tribute to the Digest and to the founders of the Digest a little earlier in the State Dining Room, but since we have some special guests who were not able to join us there, but who we understand were able to be with us at another room that was available and also some special guests from the press, I think that all of us in this room would like to pay tribute to our honored guests.

I do not want to repeat here what I said in the Dining Room. And I have been trying to think of something that would perhaps express the feelings of everybody here who knows the Wallaces on this special day.

I think of the Digest, the years that I have read it and all the special articles, "How to Increase Your Word Power," "Life in These United States," but I think of all the special articles that I remember, the features, the one that perhaps made the most indelible impression was the series, "The Most Unforgettable Character I Ever Met."

Tonight we could speak of Lila and DeWitt Wallace in terms of by far the biggest circulation of any publication in the world. We could speak of them as having created a publication that is now read by over 100 million people in the world. We could speak of them also as people who have created a publication which has perhaps, in the deepest sense, done more good in creating a feeling of idealism in this country and among people abroad,

The man who, at the very late years of his life, was put in charge of that program was Herbert Hoover. Herbert Hoover, who went back many, many years, who had handled refugees for many years. I asked him about that charge that had been made, and this is what he said. He said, "I have studied the whole history of America and of all of those people that have made America. And every new group of people, who come from a country abroad to the United States, make America richer, because they help build America, they bring a more diverse culture to America, they bring music, they bring culture, they bring religion, they bring strength." I think that we can say that about every group, but I can certainly say it about those who are proud of their Italian-American background.

Let me tell you what I know about you and what you have contributed, some things that are so characteristic of your homes, your communities, your families. First, when you run into an Italian-American community you will find that there is a strong sense of patriotism. Oh, they are proud of their Italian background, but they are proud first to be Americans all the way.

And in our armed services there is no group in this country that has a finer record of volunteering and serving courageously than those of Italian background. And we are proud of that.

Second, those of Italian background are builders. I don't say that just because John Volpe is a builder and a contractor, but I say it because all over this land they have a marvelous record of working hard, they believe in hard work, they believe in earning what they get. And that is something that builds America.

And there is something else they add—the people of Italian background—as this event here today demonstrates, they have a deep religious sense, they have a loyalty to their church and to their community, which helps their church and their community and their Nation as well.

And then, finally—and this is the last point and it tells us a lot about this event—they love their families, their children and also their parents and the older people, like the people who are living in this home. And that is the final message I would leave with all of you today.

• This is a time when we naturally are thinking of the future, of our young people. We want them to have a better life than we have had, but let's always remember that what we have today wouldn't be here if a lot of people hadn't come to America, hadn't worked hard and built America. Let's give our older people, our mothers and our fathers and our grandparents, the respect that they deserve and the honor that they deserve.

And now with all that, I have been trying to think of something that I could say in conclusion. I know a few Spanish words. I know even a few Russian words. When ever I travel in Italy I pick up a few Italian words, but if the pronunciation is wrong, you blame John Volpe, not me. *Grazie à tutti.*

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:20 p.m. at the Villa Rosa Rest Home, Mitchellville, Md., where the 12th annual Italian Fall Festival was held to benefit the home and Holy Rosary Church in Washington, D.C.

## International Narcotics Control Conference

*The President's Remarks to Senior United States Narcotics Control Officials Attending the Conference at the Department of State. September 18, 1972*

*Mr. Secretary, and ladies and gentlemen:*

As I look over the guest list for this Conference, I realize that most of you have been attending conferences all of your official lives and I suppose that when you come to another conference you wonder how this one is different, whether this one is any more important than all the others.

I simply want to say at the outset that I consider this Conference to be as important as any that any one of you has ever attended. I consider it certainly as important as any I have ever attended since the period I have been in public life, because winning the battle against drug abuse is one of the most important, the most urgent national priorities confronting the United States today.

As President of the United States, I feel that I bear no more solemn trust than to help to win this battle, and as public officials, everybody in this room, people who represent America in this country and all over the world, you could not be engaged in a finer humanitarian cause than in winning this battle against drug abuse.

As we all know, the global drug problem is enormously difficult. It doesn't lend itself to immediate or simplistic solutions. Nevertheless, looking back over the 3 years since I declared total war on drug abuse and labeled it America's public enemy number one, I think the depth of our national commitment is clear. Our total Federal funding for this effort has increased 11 times over what it was in 1969. It is up to almost three-quarters of a billion dollars of the budget currently pending in the Congress.

From an organizational standpoint, we have mobilized to meet this problem on all fronts. We have set up a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to direct the treatment and rehabilitation work under Dr. Jaffe. We have also set up in the Department of Justice a new Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement to attack domestic distribution and pushers, and I have named a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control which coordinates our worldwide campaign to cut off the sources of supply.

Here we are attacking the problem therefore on all fronts in the most effective way that we can through our various Government agencies.

I also have assumed some personal responsibilities. I have been deliberately cracking the whip, as many of you in this room know, in my personal supervision of this program, and I will have to admit that we have knocked some bureaucratic heads together because of my directive, which I gave in the East Room 2 years ago, that Government agencies should quit fighting each other about this problem and start fighting the problem.

I wanted to see some solid results coming through in terms of saving the lives of thousands of young people who otherwise would have become hopeless drug addicts. And now we can look at some of the results. We can view them not with complacency, but with some pride and also with the determination to go forward to get even better results in the future.

Dr. Jaffe, in his field, reports that we have created more federally funded drug treatment capacity in the past year than in the 50 years before that. We now have the capability to treat over 100,000 drug addicts in these programs.

If the Congress approves the pending drug funding request, we should have the capacity, if needed, to treat a quarter of a million heroin addicts in America by this time next year.

Now, that, of course, is a sobering number—the fact that we might need the capacity to treat a quarter of a million indicates the enormity of the problem and the need to work on it, not only on the treatment area but also particularly in the source of the supply and in the enforcement area.

Turning to the law enforcement area, the number of arrests of drug traffickers in this last fiscal year was double the number in 1969. The seizures of heroin and other illicit drugs are at an all-time high. But as I have told those who have reported to me just within the last month on this, this isn't good enough. We have to double the number, triple the number, and go from there to a complete victory over those who are engaged in this illicit trade.

Very sharp recent increases in the prices of heroin throughout the eastern United States indicate that the supply is drying up and that the pressure is on the criminal drug trade. And I can assure all of you, and I can assure those who may be the subject of those who might be prosecuted, that we are going to keep the heat on until the despicable profiteers in human misery are driven out of their hiding places and are put in prison where they belong. Nor will this effort stop at our own borders.

The men and women who operate the global heroin trade are a menace not to Americans alone, but to all mankind. These people are literally the slave traders of our time. They are traffickers in living death. They must be hunted to the end of the earth. They must be left no base in any nation for their operations. They must be permitted not a single hiding place or refuge from justice anywhere in the world and that is why we have established an aggressive international narcotics control program in cooperation with the governments of more than

why I have ordered the Central Intelligence Agency, early in this Administration, to mobilize its full resources to fight the international drug trade, a task, incidentally, in which it has performed superbly.

Let me interject here a word for that much maligned agency. As I have often said, in the field of intelligence we always find that the failures are those that are publicized. Its successes, by definition, must always be secret, and in this area there are many successes and particularly ones for which this agency can be very proud.

The key priority here is to target on the traffickers wherever they are, to immobilize and destroy them through our law enforcement and intelligence efforts. And I commend all of you on the fine initial progress which has been made in these programs.

France, Paraguay, Laos, Thailand, Turkey are just a few examples of the many countries where the work of American officials, from the Ambassadors down, throughout the Embassies abroad, in partnership with local officials, has produced important breakthroughs—huge heroin seizures, key arrests, and, in the case of Turkey, the courageous decision to eradicate the opium poppy itself. And that action, incidentally, is a great tribute not only to that Government but to our own Government and particularly to those in the State Department and in the Embassy in Turkey who worked on this problem.

The people of the United States, especially the young people, are profoundly indebted to you, all of you in this room, most of whom I will not have a chance to meet personally, to thank personally for what you have worked on and what you have done. And yet, we have to do a lot more, as you all know, to win this war and we must do it with even more of a sense of urgency than in the past.

In working on narcotics control around the world, I want you to convey this personal message from me to the foreign officials with whom you may be meeting. Any government whose leaders participate in or protect the activities of those who contribute to our drug problem should know that the President of the United States is required by statute to suspend all American economic and military assistance to such a regime, and I shall not hesitate to comply with that law where there are any violations.

I consider keeping dangerous drugs out of the United States just as important as keeping armed enemy forces from landing in the United States. Dangerous drugs which come into the United States can endanger the lives of young Americans just as much as would an invading army landing in the United States. Every government which wants to move against narcotics should know that it can count on this country for our wholehearted support and assistance in doing so.

Three years ago, the global heroin plague was raging almost completely out of control all over the world; time was running out for an entire generation of our children, the potential drug victims of the next few years.



But then we launched our crusade to save our children and now we can see that crusade moving off the defensive, on to the offensive, and beginning to roll up some victories in country after country around the world and in the United States as well.

And what is our goal now? We are living in an age, as we all know, in the era of diplomacy, when there are times that a great nation must engage in what is called a limited war. I have rejected that principle in declaring total war against dangerous drugs.

Our goal is the unconditional surrender of the merchants of death who traffic in heroin. Our goal is the total banishment of drug abuse from American life. Our children's lives are what we are fighting for. Our children's future is the reason we must succeed.

We are going to fight this evil with every weapon at our command and with your help and the support of millions of concerned Americans, we are going to win.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:58 a.m. in the West Auditorium at the Department of State.

## United States Ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

*Announcement of Intention to Nominate C. Robert Moore. September 18, 1972*

The President today announced his intention to nominate C. Robert Moore, of Seattle, Wash., a Career Minister in the Foreign Service, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Mr. Moore was appointed Ambassador to the United Republic of Cameroon on July 6, 1972, and will serve in the new post concurrently and without additional compensation. He succeeds Lewis Hoffacker, who held both posts and resigned to accept an assignment as Political Adviser to the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command, Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Moore was born on August 16, 1915, in Galena, Ill. He received a B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1935 and an M.A. degree from New York University in 1940. Before joining the Foreign Service, he was an investment reviewer for a banking firm and held positions with the Lend-Lease and Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Moore entered the Foreign Service in 1946 and served at Ankara and Paris. He has been Officer in Charge of Turkish Affairs in the Department of State and in 1955 was assigned to the National War College. He was Deputy Chief of Mission at Phnom Penh from 1959 to 1962 and at Damascus from 1962 to 1965. He served as Ambassador to the Republic of Mali from 1965 to 1968 and was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs from 1968 until his appointment to the United Republic of Cameroon.

Mr. Moore is married to the former Joanna Daniels and they have three children.

## Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

*Proclamation 4156. September 18, 1972*

MODIFYING PROCLAMATION 3279, RELATING TO IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

Pursuant to paragraph (a) of section 6 of Proclamation 3279, as amended, the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness maintains a constant surveillance of imports of petroleum and its primary derivatives and their effect on national security. The Director has found that changes in the supply of and demand for petroleum and its derivatives have been occurring rapidly and additional flexibility should be provided for the orderly administration of Proclamation 3279, as amended, during the remainder of 1972. Therefore, the Director has recommended, with the advice of the Oil Policy Committee, that additional imports of No. 2 fuel oil be permitted and that holders of certain allocations under said Proclamation should be permitted to import petroleum and its derivatives in advance of allocations to be made for 1973.

I agree with the above finding and recommendation of the Director and deem it necessary and consistent with the security objectives of Proclamation 3279, as amended, to adjust the imports of petroleum and petroleum products, and to improve the administration of the program, as hereinafter provided.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, do hereby proclaim that, effective as of this date, Proclamation 3279, as amended, is further amended as follows:

1. In subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of section 2, add the following sentence after the third sentence, "In addition to the quantity of No. 2 fuel oil provided in the preceding sentence, the Secretary may allocate for the period January 1, 1972, through December 31, 1972, an additional 5,000 barrels per day of such fuel oil to persons who qualify for allocations under the preceding sentence."

2. Add the following subparagraph (3) in paragraph

it was generally thought that those who would be selected as Fellows from around the country would have an opportunity to broaden their perspective. . . . what we found is that the presence of the White House Fellows in the departments has broadened our perspective."

Fellows are assigned either to the staff of the President or to members of his Cabinet for their year-long fellowship. The program is open to persons from all sectors of the national life between the ages of 23 and 35, with the exception of Federal Government employees. Applications and additional information can be obtained from the President's Commission on White House Fellowships, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500.

## Under Secretary of the Treasury

*Announcement of Intention To Nominate  
Edwin S. Cohen. May 23, 1972*

The President has announced his intention to nominate Edwin S. Cohen of Charlottesville, Va., to be Under Secretary of the Treasury. He will replace Charles E. Walker, who has been designated for the new position of Deputy Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Cohen has been an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury since March 1969. He had been a professor of law at the University of Virginia from 1965 to 1969. In 1968-69 he was Joseph M. Hartfield Professor of Law.

Mr. Cohen was born September 27, 1914, in Richmond, Va. He graduated from the University of Richmond with a B.A. degree in 1933, gaining election to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Virginia in 1936. He is a member of the New York and Virginia State bar associations.

He began his law career with Sullivan & Cromwell in New York, remaining with the firm for 13 years until 1949. Mr. Cohen was a partner in the New York law firm of Root, Barrett, Cohen, Knapp & Smith from 1949 until 1965, when he returned to the University of Virginia. He is a member of numerous honorary and professional organizations and has been a lecturer at a number of law schools and tax and legal institutes.

Mr. Cohen is married to the former Helen Herz. They have three children.

## Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

*The President's Message to the Ministerial Council in Paris on the 25th Anniversary of the Marshall Plan.  
May 24, 1972*

It gives me great pleasure to greet the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Development as it commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Marshall Plan. There could be no finer tribute to the continuity of European and American policy than the celebration of this event in the home of this Ministerial Council.

The Marshall Plan was a milestone in a policy which has been remarkably steadfast in its two-fold purposes of building a healthy European economy and founding our American relationship with Europe on a basis of partnership in political, economic and security fields. At the time, the United States gave generously of its resources, recognizing that its strength imposed special responsibilities.

Now, on this anniversary, we face a new world and new tasks. With restored strength in Europe and Japan comes the need to redefine those early post-war responsibilities. Together we must erect a new international monetary system and make renewed progress toward a free and fair system of trade. We must deal too with the problems of our environment and with the need to assure that continued economic growth will lead to actual improvements in the quality of life. And we must extend the spirit of international cooperation—the spirit of the Marshall Plan—by assisting the developing nations through an adequately funded aid effort and responsive trade policies.

The tasks ahead will not be easy, but surely if we could rebuild from the ashes of war, we can succeed now in rebuilding a new era of growth and prosperity in the service of peace.

RICHARD NIXON

## Digest of Other White House Announcements

Following is a listing of items of general interest which were announced to the press during the period covered by this issue but which are not carried elsewhere in the issue. Appointments requiring Senate approval are not included since they appear in the list of nominations submitted to the Senate, below.

*May 22*

The President today announced the appointment of Louis W. Menk of St. Paul, Minn., to be a member of the Commission on Railroad Retirement, succeeding John P. Hiltz, Jr., who has resigned.

The President today sent to the Congress a report on communicable disease control activities prepared by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*May 23*

The White House announced today that Richard Harkness has been appointed Executive Director of Information for the Administration's narcotics control programs. In the new White House position, Mr. Harkness



will coordinate information services for three existing bodies concerned with narcotics control: the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, and the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement.

The President has announced the transfer of 2,273 acres of Federal land to State and local governments for park and recreational use under the Legacy of Parks program. Included are lands in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

### NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

#### Submitted May 22, 1972

CHARLES E. WALKER, of Connecticut, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury. (new position)

J. CLIFFORD WALLACE, of California, to be a United States Circuit Judge, Ninth Circuit, vice James M. Carter, retired.

MARION T. BENNETT, of Maryland, to be an Associate Judge of the United States Court of Claims, vice Linton M. Collins deceased.

SAMUEL P. KING, of Hawaii, to be a United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii, vice C. Nils Tavares, retired.

ROBERT LEWIS SANSOM, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice Donald Mac Murphy Mosiman, resigned.

KIERAN O'DOHERTY, of New York, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for a term of 3 years from October 22, 1970, vice Sidney Freidberg.

### NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE—Continued

The following-named persons to be Judges of the United States Tax Court for terms expiring fifteen years after they take office:

WILLIAM H. QUEALY, of Virginia (reappointment)

ARNOLD RAUM, of Massachusetts (reappointment)

IRENE FEAGIN SCOTT, of Alabama (reappointment)

#### Submitted May 24, 1972

EDWIN S. COHEN, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice Charles E. Walker.

#### Submitted May 25, 1972

The following-named persons to be Members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for terms expiring March 26, 1978:

MICHAEL A. GAMMINO, JR., of Rhode Island. (reappointment)

JOSEPH D. HUGHES, of Pennsylvania. (reappointment)

GLORIA L. ANDERSON, of Georgia, vice Oveta Culp Hobby, term expired.

THEODORE W. BRAUN, of California, vice Joseph A. Belrne, term expired.

NEAL BLACKWELL FREEMAN, of New York, vice Zelma George, term expired.

### ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

#### Approved May 18, 1972

H.R. 13334----- Public Law 92-302  
An Act to establish certain positions in the Department of the Treasury, to fix the compensation for those positions, and for other purposes.

#### Approved May 19, 1972

H.R. 9212----- Public Law 92-303  
Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972.

H.R. 13591----- Public Law 92-305  
An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to designate the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 14070----- Public Law 92-304  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1973.

## Drug Abuse Law Enforcement

*The President's Remarks During His Visit to New York City To Review Drug Abuse Law Enforcement Activities. March 20, 1972*

Ladies and gentlemen, before leaving New York, I want to say how very impressed I have been with the dedication of both the Federal officials who are working in the field of dangerous drugs, and also the State officials.

Many times when we think of a national problem, one we have not yet solved, we do not give enough credit to the hundreds of thousands of people who are working on it, some voluntarily, and tens of thousands working as Government officials. I am very proud of the fact that at the Federal level we have such dedicated people, and I am impressed by all of them and I feel that they deserve our total support.

Coming out of this day, I want to emphasize these points: As I talked to the people from New York State, I realized the need for money to deal with this problem. I am glad that in this Administration we have increased the amount of money for handling the problem of dangerous drugs sevenfold. It will be \$600 million this year. More money will be needed in the future.

I want to say, however, that despite our budget problems, to the extent money can help in meeting the problem of dangerous drugs, it will be available. This is one area where we cannot have budget cuts because we must wage what I have called total war against Public Enemy Number One in the United States: the problem of dangerous drugs.

The other point I wish to emphasize is that we see here in the Kennedy Airport the supply end of our program, and it is really a four-sided program:

We have got to stop the supply by such operations as this, by checking passengers as they come through, to see that they are not smuggling drugs in.

Second, we have to reduce the demand. That is through education and through other programs where people who might otherwise become addicted would know that this was the wrong step to take.

Third, we must have law enforcement that is effective. In this particular area, it is important to differentiate

between those who are users and those who are trafficking in drugs. Both, of course, are violating the laws.

But for those who are users, we need a program—and this is the fourth part of our program—a program of treatment and rehabilitation. For those who traffic in drugs, for those who, for example, make hundreds of thousands of dollars, sometimes millions of dollars if you are looking at the business generally, and thereby destroy the lives of young people throughout this country, there should be no sympathy whatever, and no limit insofar as the criminal penalty is concerned.

I will only say in conclusion that I consider this to be the Number One domestic problem that concerns the American people, because they realize parents are concerned about what happens to their children; but also, the American people realize that when any nation, any people, goes down the road toward addiction to drugs, that nation has something taken out of its character.

We must not let it happen in America, and I am confident, based on the kind of people that we have working in our programs at the Federal and State level here in New York City, that we are making a major offensive effort that is going to pay off: pay off in criminal penalties for those that are guilty; pay off also on rehabilitation for those who are users; and also, here in the supply area, will pay off by stopping the source of supply, the source of supply which could destroy the character of so many of our young people, and eventually the character of this Nation.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:25 p.m. at J.F.K. International Airport after reviewing customs inspection procedures to stop narcotics smuggling.

Earlier he had gone to the regional office of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, the first of nine such offices to be established, for a meeting of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies on the DALE program. He then joined Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller in attending a meeting of State and local judges, members of the New York State Narcotics Addiction Control Commission, and city prosecutors to discuss operations of 12 new special narcotics courts in the city.

With Myles J. Ambrose, Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, he also met privately with undercover agents from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Bureau of Customs for a report on heroin trafficking in New York City.

# NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

The following list does not include pro-  
nominations of members of the Uniformed Serv-  
ices, nominations to the Service Academies,  
or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

## Submitted September 8, 1971

KENNETH E. BELIEU, of Virginia, to be Un-  
der Secretary of the Army.  
JOHN A. FIELD, JR., of West Virginia, to be  
a United States Circuit Judge, Fourth Cir-  
cuit, vice Herman S. Boreman, retired.  
SHERMAN G. FINESILVER, of Colorado, to be  
a United States District Judge for the  
District of Colorado, vice William E. Doyle,  
elevated.  
PHILLIP V. SANCHEZ, of California, to be  
Director of the Office of Economic Oppor-  
tunity, vice Frank Charles Carlucci III,  
resigned.  
GLENN T. SEABORG, of California, to be the  
Representative of the United States of  
America to the Fifteenth Session of the  
General Conference of the International  
Atomic Energy Agency.  
The following-named persons to be Alter-  
nate Representatives of the United States  
of America to the Fifteenth Session of the  
General Conference of the International  
Atomic Energy Agency:  
WILLIAM O. DOUB, of Maryland  
T. KEITH GLENNAN, of Virginia  
DWIGHT J. PORTER, of Nebraska  
JAMES T. RAMEY, of Illinois  
JAMES R. SCHLESINGER, of Virginia

# NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE—Continued

## Submitted September 10, 1971

The following-named persons to be Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America  
to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Gen-  
eral Assembly of the United Nations:  
GEORGE BUSH, of Texas  
CHRISTOPHER H. PHILLIPS, of New York  
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., United States  
Representative from the State of  
Michigan  
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, United States  
Representative from the State of  
Illinois  
DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, of New York  
The following-named persons to be Alternate  
Representatives of the United States of  
America to the Twenty-sixth Session of  
the General Assembly of the United Na-  
tions:  
ALAN B. SHEPARD, JR., of Texas  
ARTHUR A. FLETCHER, of Washington  
MRS. GLADYS O'DONNELL, of California  
W. TAPLEY BENNETT, JR., of Georgia  
BERNARD ZAGORIN, of Virginia  
PHILIP A. LOOMIS, JR., of California, to be a  
member of the Securities and Exchange  
Commission for the remainder of the term  
expiring June 5, 1972, vice Richard B.  
Smith, resigned, to which office he was  
appointed during the last recess of the  
Senate.  
HERMAN KLEINE, of Maryland, to be an As-  
sistant Administrator of the Agency for  
International Development, vice Albert H.  
Moseman, resigned.

# CHECKLIST OF WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASES

Listed below are releases of the Office of  
the White House Press Secretary during the  
period covered by this issue which have not  
been included in the issue.

## Released September 3, 1971

The President's remarks at a special convo-  
cation of the American Milk Producers,  
Inc. at Chicago, Ill. (advance text).

## Released September 6, 1971

Remarks of the President in a nationwide  
radio address on Labor Day (advance text).

## Released September 7, 1971

Press conference of Secretary of State Wil-  
liam P. Rogers on the Cabinet Committee  
on International Narcotics Control.  
Press conference of George P. Shultz, Direc-  
tor, Office of Management and Budget, on  
the policy statement of the National Com-  
mission on Productivity.

## Released September 9, 1971

The President's address to a joint session of  
the Congress (advance text).

## Released September 11, 1971

Press conference of John B. Connally, Secre-  
tary of the Treasury and Chairman of the  
Cost of Living Council, following the  
President's meeting with the Council.

# ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

NOTE: No acts were approved by the President  
during the period covered by this issue.

## Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control

*The President's Memorandum to Secretary of State William P. Rogers Establishing the Committee. Dated August 17, 1971. Released September 7, 1971*

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary of State  
SUBJECT: Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control

Drug abuse, particularly narcotics addiction, has grown to crisis proportions in the last several years in the United States. It is imperative that the illicit flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs into this country be stopped as soon as possible. In order most effectively to coordinate this effort, which encompasses diplomatic, intelligence, and law enforcement functions, I am hereby establishing a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.

The Cabinet Committee will be chaired by the Secretary of State and include:

Secretary Rogers  
Attorney General Mitchell  
Secretary Laird  
Secretary Connally  
Ambassador Bush  
Director Helms

and such others as become necessary in the opinion of the Chairman.

The Cabinet Committee will be supported by a Working Group to be composed of personnel from each of the concerned agencies. The Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee and Chairman of the Working Group will be Egil Krogh, Jr.

The Cabinet Committee shall be responsible for the formulation and coordination of all policies of the Federal Government relating to the goal of curtailing and eventually eliminating the flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs into the United States from abroad. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Federal officers and Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Cabinet Committee in carrying out its functions under this directive and shall comply with the policies, guidelines, standards, and procedures prescribed by the Cabinet Committee;

More specifically, the Cabinet Committee shall—

- (1) develop comprehensive plans and programs for the implementation of these policies;
- (2) assure that all diplomatic, intelligence, and Federal law enforcement programs and activities of international scope are properly coordinated;
- (3) evaluate all such programs and activities and their implementation;

- (4) make recommendations to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget concerning proposed funding of such programs; and
- (5) report to the President, from time to time, concerning the foregoing.

RICHARD NIXON

## National Commission on Productivity

*Announcement of Release of Policy Statement by the Commission. September 7, 1971*

The White House today released on behalf of the National Commission on Productivity a 2,000-word policy statement, "Productivity and the National Interest." This statement has been under consideration by the Commission for several months and has been approved by all members of the Commission.

The Commission report states that a high level of economic activity "is a necessary but not sufficient condition" for realization of the Nation's full productivity potential. The statement identifies six "targets of opportunity" which are presently under study by the Commission.

The Commission statement discusses productivity as a factor in collective bargaining, manpower adjustments to technological change, capital investment, coordinated industry approaches to productivity improvement, government productivity, and the role of education and research and development, in programs to improve productivity.

The Commission was created by President Nixon in July 1970 to recommend ways to further productivity improvement. Members of the Commission appointed by the President represent business, labor, the public, and government. At the time he created the Commission, the President stated: "Productivity in the American economy depends on the effectiveness of management; the investment of capital for research, development, and advanced technology; and most of all on the training and progressive spirit of 86 million working Americans."

Members of the Commission are:

### Business

BECHTEL, STEPHEN D., JR.  
BRANCH, HARLLEE, JR.  
CARTER, EDWARD WILLIAM  
LARRY, R. HEATH  
ROCHE, JAMES M.  
WRISTON, WALTER B.

### Labor

ABEL, I. W.  
BEIRNE, JOSEPH A.  
LYONS, JOHN H.  
MEANY, GEORGE  
SMITH, FLOYD E.  
WOODCOCK, LEONARD

### Public

COLEMAN, WILLIAM T., JR.  
DUNLOP, JOHN T.  
JOHNSON, HOWARD W.  
LEVI, EDWARD H.  
MILLER, ARJAY  
WALLIS, W. ALLEN

### Government

CONNALLY, JOHN B.  
HODGSON, JAMES D.  
STANS, MAURICE  
MCCRACKEN, PAUL W.  
SHULTZ, GEORGE P., Chairman

NOTE: Copies of the 13-page statement were made available with the announcement.

designed to harmonize the multiple uses of the oceans. There is no inherent incompatibility between proper utilization of ocean resources and traditional freedoms of the sea. But territorial concepts such as absolute sovereignty cannot be applied either to seabed resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction or to international navigation rights. Modified maritime doctrines and rules are needed to accommodate the diverse interests involved. The time has arrived for monumental decisions on the law of the sea, and the U.S. has acted forthrightly to meet the challenge.

### Control of Drug Abuse

Narcotics addiction continues to spread at an alarming rate, in the United States and elsewhere. In my message to the Congress on June 17, 1971 I said that the problem had assumed the proportions of a national emergency, and I committed this Administration to the leadership of an intense international attack on the supply, demand, and illicit traffic in narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

In August, I established a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State. This committee is charged with the formulation and coordination of all policies of the Federal Government relating to the goal of curtailing the flow of narcotics and other dangerous drugs into the United States.

Turkey has been the single most important source of the opium which is converted to heroin marketed in the U.S. Therefore, it was a signal achievement when, on June 30, 1971 the Prime Minister of Turkey announced that Turkey will ban all production of opium after the 1972 crop is harvested. We must now be particularly vigilant against others stepping in to replace the illicit heroin supplies which formerly originated in the Turkish poppy fields.

Southeast Asia is another major source of illicit drugs, and during the past year important steps were taken to tighten controls in that area. In September, the United States agreed to support Thailand's efforts to suppress the supply and trafficking in illicit narcotics and dangerous drugs. In November, the Government of Laos put into effect a tough new narcotics law banning the manufacture, trading, and transportation of opium and its derivatives, including heroin. Subsequently Laos placed strict controls on the importation and distribution of acetic anhydride, a key ingredient in the production of heroin. In addition, President Thieu has sent an anti-narcotics law to the Vietnamese National Assembly. During November the Government of Australia sponsored a meeting of regional narcotics officials to discuss and develop regional approaches to the drug problem in Asia.

These actions will contribute positively to combating the drug problem in Southeast Asia, and, in particular, to reducing the flow of heroin to American servicemen in the area.

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On February 26, 1971 the Attorney General and the French Minister of the Interior signed an agreement for the detailed coordination of our two governments' attack on the illicit drug traffic. The primary objective of this joint effort is the discovery and destruction of heroin conversion laboratories in southern France, and the interception of the illicit heroin traffic from France to North America. The Canadian authorities have also joined in this endeavor. Seizures and destruction of illegal narcotics shipments in the France-North America channel increased during the past year in the wake of this combined effort.

The Governments of the United States and Mexico have been cooperating closely in narcotics control since 1969. That effort has resulted in the seizure by Mexican authorities of hundreds of pounds of crude opium, heroin, and cocaine and the destruction of over 12,000 fields of marijuana and opium poppy. Mexican officials have also intercepted large quantities of psychotropic substances intended for illegal sale in the United States.

At United States initiative, a United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was established in March to finance a concerted worldwide action program. We made the initial pledge to the fund of \$2 million, which has been augmented by pledges from several other countries including substantial amounts from Canada, Germany, and France. We are encouraging more countries to contribute, and we will seek additional U.S. contributions from the Congress when required. The fund will assist UN members to reduce both the illegal demand for and supply of dangerous drugs.

In March 1971, we also proposed amendments to increase the effectiveness of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Under the Convention's present terms, parties are committed to restrict the production, manufacture, export and import of narcotic drugs so that they will be used exclusively for legitimate medical and scientific purposes. Compliance with these undertakings, however, is essentially voluntary. Our amendments are designed to tighten compliance, and we are conducting extensive diplomatic consultations throughout the world to support this objective. An international conference will be held in Geneva in March 1972 to consider these and other proposals to amend the Convention.

Cooperation in control of dangerous drugs works both ways. While the sources of our chief narcotics problem are foreign, the United States is a source of illegal psychotropic drugs—such as LSD and other hallucinogens, the amphetamines, barbiturates, and tranquilizers—which afflict other nations. If we expect other governments to help stop the flow of heroin to our shores, we must act with equal vigor to prevent equally dangerous substances from going into their nations from our own. Accordingly, following the signature last year by the United States and 22 other nations in Vienna of a Convention on Psychotropic Sub-

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stances, I sent it to the Senate for its early advice and consent to ratification. This is the first international agreement to combat the abuse of psychotropic substances. It will bring these drugs under rigorous controls similar to those envisaged for narcotic drugs under a strengthened Single Convention.

In summary, during the past year our Government has made an intense effort to widen and strengthen controls over narcotic and other dangerous drugs, both domestically and internationally. It is gratifying to report that these efforts are enlisting increasing international support.

### **Aircraft Hijacking and Sabotage**

The growth of air transportation has brought the people of the world in closer contact with each other. Perhaps it was inevitable that some would find the means of preying upon this bounty. If so, it is equally inevitable that the world must protect itself against air hijacking and sabotage. It is doing so.

The aircraft hijacking convention, negotiated in The Hague in December 1970, requires contracting states to extradite or prosecute hijackers apprehended on their territory. More than 80 states have signed the convention thus far. In September a companion convention was concluded at Montreal on suppression of other unlawful acts against civil aviation, notably sabotage. This agreement, too, provides for the prosecution or extradition of offenders.

These two conventions will increase the likelihood that hijackers, saboteurs, and persons committing other attacks against civil aircraft will be punished—regardless of the motive, where the act took place, or where the criminal is found. Universal ratification would ensure that air pirates could find no place to hide.

We intend to press for wide adherence to these agreements and for continued international cooperation, including exchanges of information on security measures. We will also continue to urge international agreement to suspend air services to countries which refuse to cooperate in the release of hijacked aircraft and in the punishment of hijackers.

### **Population Growth**

The worldwide population growth rate is still explosive. It implies vastly larger numbers of people in each future decade—numbers far beyond the capacities of most countries to educate, employ, house decently, or even feed adequately. This is a problem of the greatest urgency. The international community must give priority to the task of preventing these potential tragedies from becoming realities.

Last year, we continued to encourage and support United Nations leadership in this field. We pledged to match the contributions of other countries to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which

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## 75th Birthday Celebration for Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower

*The President's Remarks at a Dinner Sponsored  
by the American Women in Radio and  
Television. September 27, 1971*

I know that at this particular moment that everybody is rather waiting for somebody to leave. And since I understand nobody can leave apparently until we leave, I didn't want this opportunity to pass without speaking for all of this audience to thank those who have entertained us tonight so wonderfully.

I was trying, of course, to get my speech ready, but Julie wrote it and the alphabet just was too difficult. And so, I will ad lib this one, or "wing it" as they say.

First, to the women in radio and television, this is a great night for all of you. We are, all of us, I think, appreciative of the fact that you have honored Mrs. Eisenhower in a way that I know the General would particularly appreciate. And I think all of us who are your guests want to congratulate those who have built a great profession in the field of radio and television, the women in radio and television. To all of you our congratulations and our thanks.

Second, to those who have participated in the program, they are all here on the stage, but let me say that I came with Mrs. Nixon farther than anybody else, 5,000 miles. I just love to come and see some celebrities, believe me. *[Laughter]*

I think all of us collectively want to recognize Ray Bolger, Ethel Merman, Private Skelton, and, of course, Lawrence Welk. Let's give them all a hand now.

And the great Cadet Chorus.

And as soon as they are released from the service, Lawrence Welk's orchestra.

And then just one thought for Mrs. Eisenhower. I think first on a serious note that the General perhaps would have most deeply appreciated the fact that she was honored in this way with the scholarship fund for Eisenhower College to go to all of the 50 States and that this will play a great part in providing that.

And second, to think of something that would be appropriate to say about her. It was said so eloquently in the presentation of the Military Wife of the Century, I think perhaps I could put it in somewhat of a different context, and even an almost personal one in this sense.

We often think of men in battle, whether it is in the battle of war or the battles of peace, in the battles of politics, whatever the case might be, the competition, as being the ones that have the difficult time, those that are the strong men, and so forth. As many of you who have heard me discuss this on occasion know, I do not feel that way. The man is in the arena and he is in there fighting and he is battling and so forth and the one that really has to be strong is his wife, the woman, who sometimes has to

suffer when he is having reverses or stand by him when he is going through difficulties.

Let me say in that respect, all of us know we have enormous respect for those women in our country who enter the professions, these excellent, these certainly superb examples here of women in radio and television, who can compete with anybody. There isn't any question about that.

I see the Attorney General here. Let me say a woman can compete with anybody on the Court, too, but let him decide that. *[Laughter]*

But, let us also recognize that in the very highest sense the wife, the role of a woman as a wife, as a mother, is also a very great profession. And I think Mrs. Eisenhower, in the over 50 years that she was the wife of General Eisenhower, so well illustrated that.

And then in this personal note. I did not know her well until the year '55, and then I knew her very well. I flew to Denver then. The General had a heart attack. I talked to her and I saw her stand by him, stand with him, comfort him, bring his spirit up. I saw her again when he had a stroke. It was a difficult time for him. But she was strong. She gave him the strength that he needed and, of course, added to the great strength that he already had. And then I saw her, too, in those last days, when there was never a time she was not by his side.

A woman, of course, is always proud when she can stand by her husband when he is on top, when he is winning, when things are going well. But when it really matters, when a woman really demonstrates that she is a great lady is when, like Mamie Eisenhower, she stands by her husband when he is going through those difficult days.

And so tonight, I am very honored on behalf of all of you, to wish her "Happy Birthday" and to congratulate her for being the great lady she has been through all these years.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:35 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

During his remarks, the President referred to music by the West Point Glee Club and by the Marine Band, under the leadership of Lawrence Welk.

## United States-Thai Memorandum of Understanding on International Narcotics Control

*Remarks of William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, and  
Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister of Thailand,  
Following Signing of the Memorandum.  
September 28, 1971*

MR. ZIEGLER. On September 7, we announced the formation of a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics

Control and at that time Secretary Rogers reported to you on the discussions of several ad hoc meetings which had taken place.

This morning the Cabinet Committee held its first formal meeting and at the conclusion of that meeting the Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Governments of the United States and Thailand.

Secretary Rogers is here to make that announcement to you, together with the Foreign Minister of Thailand, Thanat Khoman. They will make a statement to you and then any questions that you may have following that, Mr. Krogh and I will be here to take.

Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Ziegler.

*Mr. Foreign Minister, Mr. Ambassador:*

It is my special pleasure to join today with the distinguished Foreign Minister of Thailand, His Excellency Thanat Khoman, in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on International Narcotics Control. It is a significant symbol of our willingness to cooperate in this critical area toward the achievement of mutual grounds and the first executive agreement of its kind dealing with the control of drugs.

I am confident that our Memorandum of Understanding will provide the framework for major joint efforts in suppressing illegal traffic in dangerous drugs.

The United States looks forward to working together with the Government of Thailand on specific projects growing out of our agreement today which will contribute in a meaningful way to the eventual elimination of drug addiction and abuse.

I should like to express my personal gratitude to His Excellency Thanat Khoman for his most cooperative efforts leading to this Memorandum of Understanding and for his presence here today.

In this morning's meeting, the Cabinet Committee discussed other significant steps which have been taken in our determined efforts for an effective international drug control program.

Last week, for example, the Royal Government of Laos promulgated a rigorous new antinarcotics measure which, for the first time in Laotian history will prohibit the growing, processing, trading, and use of opium, morphine, and heroin in the Kingdom.

This step by the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma will provide the basis for further joint efforts by our two Governments to eliminate the use of heroin and other opiates in the Kingdom.

Finally, we will announce later this morning plans for Secretary Hardin to visit Turkey shortly, heading a high level team of experts who will work with the Turkish authorities on programs of adjustment required when poppy cultivation ends in 1972. This program, announced

by the Prime Minister of Turkey earlier this year, is, like the new Laotian program and the agreement we have signed today with the Thai Government, a model of responsible leadership by governments and men determined to stamp out the international evil of drug trafficking.

Thank you very much.

I would like to ask the very distinguished Foreign Minister of Thailand to say a word or two.

FOREIGN MINISTER THANAT. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

*Mr. Ziegler, ladies and gentlemen:*

On behalf of the Government of Thailand I should like to express the gratification that my colleague and I, Ambassador Sunthorn Hongladarom and I feel, for the possibility that we have been authorized by the Thai Government to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States Government.

The drug problem is a very serious problem, not only for our two countries, not only for the United States and for Thailand, but indeed, for many countries and perhaps for the whole world.

That is why the Government of Thailand is gratified and pleased to be able to cooperate wholeheartedly with the United States Government in trying to resolve this very serious and very dangerous problem of drug narcotics addiction.

As far as Thailand is concerned, it is less a problem of production of dangerous drugs in Thailand as the question of transit of narcotic drugs through Thai territory.

In any case, whether it is a question of production or whether it is a problem of transit, my Government will be pleased and will wholeheartedly cooperate with the United States Government and other governments concerned in trying to resolve this very dangerous problem.

I should like to say also that the Thai Government has agreed to cooperate with the United Nations is trying to solve this problem with the assistance from the United Nations, as well as from the United States and other governments.

Therefore, I feel that today is a very important occasion when the basis for the effective cooperation has been laid between the United States Government and the Thai Government and from now on we hope that effective steps and measures will be taken to help resolve and relieve the dangerous problem of drug production, of drug trafficking, and of addiction.

I thank you very much.

MR. ZIEGLER. Thank you very much.

NOTE: The exchange of remarks began at 11:25 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

As printed above this item follows the text of the White House press release.

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## Turkish Agriculture Following Ban on Opium Production

*Announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture's Mission to Turkey To Assist in an Agricultural Development Program for the Western Anatolia Region. September 28, 1971*

The President has directed Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin to lead a high-level team of experts on a mission to advise the Turkish Government on an agricultural development program for the Western Anatolia region, the country's primary opium growing area.

The mission follows the President's pledge of June 30 to put this country's best brains at the disposal of Turkey. This undertaking was made in response to Turkish Prime Minister Nihat Erim's announcement that poppy cultivation would end in 1972—a decision the President called a "courageous statesmanlike action."

The team will visit Turkey in response to a request from the Turkish Government and will study the agricultural situation of the seven provinces that produced opium in 1971, assess the potential for improved agricultural output and for agro-industries, and provide specific program and policy recommendations for consideration by the Government of Turkey. In this connection, the team will pay particular attention to the economic problems created by the loss of farmers' income derived from sales of opium gum, which is used to meet medical needs for morphine and codeine, and other poppy products.

In hailing the undertaking by the Government of Turkey, the President noted that for hundreds of years thousands of Turkish farmers have raised the opium poppy as a legitimate cash crop. While permitted to grow poppy for export under a United Nations convention, Turkey is one of the few opium-cultivating countries where the use of opium or heroin as a drug is virtually unknown, the President noted.

"Since the opium farmer has little if any knowledge of his part in the spread of a frightening international epidemic, a ban on opium production is a particularly difficult decision. . . . We know well the importance of the agricultural sector of Turkey's economy and we are prepared to put at the disposal of the Turkish Government our best technical brains to assist Turkey's program to bring about a better life for the Turkish farmer. We are proud to assist in a program from which we all will benefit," the President said.

The U.S. group, which will leave early in October for Turkey, will include specialists in agricultural production economics, livestock, small-scale irrigation, processing and marketing, crops and soils, rural credit, agro-industry and fertilizer.

Prior to becoming Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Hardin served as Chancellor of the University of Nebraska

(1954-69). Throughout most of that period the university, under an A.I.D. contract, provided assistance to Turkey in the establishment and development of Ataturk University in Erzurum, Turkey.

## Disaster Assistance for Oklahoma

*Announcement of Disaster Declaration and Authorization of Federal Assistance Following Heavy Rains and Flooding. September 28, 1971*

The President today declared a state of disaster for the State of Oklahoma. His action enables the use of Federal funds for relief and recovery measures in the wake of recent heavy rains and flooding.

Oklahoma Governor David Hall had advised the President that estimates of damage to public and private property in five counties in northeastern Oklahoma and one county in southwestern Oklahoma has exceeded \$2.5 million and had requested the President declare a disaster for Oklahoma. The situation is aggravated by the extended drought that persisted in some counties earlier in the year.

The bulk of the Federal funds available as a result of the President's disaster declaration will be used for the restoration of roads and bridges. Additionally, funds will be used to provide help for storm victims, for debris clearance, and for repair of publicly-owned sewer and water systems and other property.

Federal relief activities in Oklahoma are being coordinated by the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Disaster specialists from OEP's Region 6 office in Dallas are in the area, working under George Hastings, Regional Director. In addition, representatives are on hand from the Corps of Engineers, Federal Highway Administration, Small Business Administration, and Environmental Protection Agency.

## Draft Extension and Military Pay Bill

*Statement by the President Upon Signing the Bill Into Law. September 28, 1971*

Today I am signing into law H.R. 6531. This legislation achieves two objectives of major significance:

- It is a significant step toward an all-volunteer armed force, as it remedies the longstanding inequities in military pay for the lower grades.
- It introduces important, additional reforms of the draft, making it as fair and equitable as possible as we progress toward the volunteer force.

The last quarter of a century bears witness to the success of the cooperation between our countries in maintaining peace and security for our peoples.

Our peoples share many common traits. Both nations are unflinchingly dedicated to liberty and parliamentary democracy and stand ready to defend what they hold dear. Both nations pursue the same goals: establishment of a just and lasting peace in the world, where nations may determine freely their future and respect each other's territorial integrity and way of life.

I therefore feel confident that, based on these common traits and ideals, our solidarity and friendship will continue to flourish in the years ahead as we hopefully enter a new era of global understanding and stability. I firmly believe that the rapport between our two countries continues to be a vital element of security and peace. We value this happy partnership between our two countries in the same measure as we appreciate your global efforts in promoting understanding and confidence on a worldwide scope.

Mr. President, I am indeed looking forward to exchanging views with you on bilateral subjects, as well as on others that are of mutual interest. I am confident that this exchange will enhance the already close relations between our two countries.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:45 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House where Prime Minister Erim was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

## Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972

*Remarks of the President and Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, Special Consultant to the President for Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, at the Signing Ceremony in the East Room. March 21, 1972*

THE PRESIDENT. I regret that I am a little late for this ceremony, because I know that there is a very large bipartisan representation from the House and Senate here for this particular signing of this bill, but I think it is quite significant to note that the reason that I am late has something to do with this program.

I have just completed a meeting with the Prime Minister of Turkey. As I told him I was coming over to sign this bill, he said, "You can assure the Members of the House and the Senate, and all those gathered here, and those who may be listening or hearing on television or radio, that the present Turkish Government is totally committed to stopping all growing of the opium poppy, and also totally committed to stop smuggling through Turkey in any way that will add to the drug problem in the United States of America." [Applause]

This, incidentally, is a major tribute to our State Department people and our Ambassador and others who have worked on this problem. It is also certainly a major

tribute to our great friends and allies in the Turkish Government who have taken this step and who, despite the fact that this is a very profitable crop, one that has been grown for hundreds and hundreds of years by farmers in their country, despite the fact that it is a difficult political issue for them, they, on the basis of the program that we have worked out, are cooperating with us in dealing with what is a bigger problem, and that is, the destruction of the lives of people who become addicts to heroin.

Now, in signing the bill, as you know, it is a rather unusual bill in one sense. There wasn't a vote against it in either the House or the Senate. There are not many that I sign that are that type, or that any President has the opportunity to sign. The fact that it is bipartisan, that it has total support, indicates the enormous interest in the country in moving forward in this field.

To give you an indication of what this bill deals with and why it is so essential, let me tell you what happened yesterday in New York. I met with eight undercover agents from the law enforcement side and with the Federal Government, who on a daily basis go out—undercover agents go out on the streets in New York and buy heroin to see what the situation is, and also to set up the necessary procedures for arrest of those who may be violating the law.

The eight agents said that in the last 4 days, when a new program has been initiated, a stronger program of law enforcement in New York City and across the country,

that they noted that the price of heroin had gone up and that the quality had gone down.

To show you that that is not simply an isolated incident, we also checked with the Washington, D.C., Police Department. The same thing has happened here: The price of heroin has gone up and the quality has gone down.

What this means is that on the law enforcement side, stopping the source of supply through arrangements that we have like the one with the Government of Turkey, criminal penalties which will be strongly enforced, and on the law enforcement side we are having some success. But, on the other hand, we can see what can happen unless we take action in treating the addicts because as the price goes up and the quality goes down, someone who is hopelessly addicted to drugs will inevitably do what is necessary to obtain them. And that is, it must mean that he will or she will indulge in criminal activities in order to serve the habit.

This is where this office comes in. There are so many who think of some simplistic answer to every problem, and particularly in this field. There are many who feel, rightly, that we should have strong criminal penalties against the pushers and against those who are engaged in the drug traffic. We do have such penalties, and they should be enforced.

On the other hand, a program of law enforcement alone is not enough, because, as we succeed in the law enforcement side, we may increase crime, increase crime because of the inability of those who are unable to obtain drugs to feed their habit, and so this means that on the treatment of addicts we must go parallel with the program which was strong in this field, and here is where the Jaffe office, as we now call it, comes into play and this bill comes into play.

As we increase our efforts in law enforcement, as we reduce the supply, what we must do is to increase our efforts to treat the addicts, to treat them and also to reduce the demand, through a program of education and prevention across this country. We feel that a lot of progress has already been made in this field, but with this legislation now funding what we have been doing previously from other funds that we had to scratch to find from time to time, it means that this office can go forward in a major program across the country where we can make some new breakthroughs in treating drug addiction.

I simply want to say in conclusion that the country owes a debt of gratitude to all the Members of the Congress, and particularly the members of the committee who have worked for this legislation and who have helped to get it to the President's desk.

Now the task goes to Mr. Jaffe.

One final thought: Why do we have him here, and why do we have this office in the White House?

The reason is that this particular program of drug abuse, and the particular program, also, on the side of

of trafficking and arrest, has the direct interest in and the President assumes direct responsibility for it.

There is another reason for it. When Dr. Jaffe took over this office, I asked him to find out how many Government agencies were involved in these programs. He said there were nine. I asked him yesterday how many Government agencies he had found were involved in it, and he said, "I was wrong. There were 13." In other words, there were 13 Government agencies, all of which had a bit or a piece of the drug prevention program.

Now this doesn't mean this was necessarily bad, because in some instances the agencies were working together. But in other instances the inevitable had happened: Petty bureaucrats seeking credit, empire building, were more interested in what they were doing in terms of building up their bureau than in dealing with the problem.

I have given Dr. Jaffe—when I made the appointment of him for this office—the responsibility of knocking the heads together, and unless the people in this Government and all of the agencies—and all of them are represented here today—are willing to cooperate and work together, then instead of the heads being knocked together, the heads will roll. That is his responsibility.

The reason we do that is that this is a cause that is bigger than who is going to get the credit, bigger than whether this agency or that agency is going to be the more important agency. This is a cause we have all got to work on together, and under Dr. Jaffe's leadership and his coordination, I am sure that this bill will provide the means for us to do it and make a major breakthrough in this area.

Thank you.

Now, as is usually the custom, I will sign this with one pen, but in spite of the fact that this is one of the larger groups for a signing ceremony, I have pens for everybody who is here, and particularly pens for the Members of the House and the Senate who are here, just to remind them that when they support a bill, they get a pen.

Dr. Jaffe, if I could hand you your pen now.

DR. JAFFE. I don't think I can add very much to what the President said. I believe with this bill we have laid the groundwork for truly coordinated national effort. We have recognized over the years that law enforcement is not enough; treatment is not enough. Both sides have to work together. I am confident that under your leadership, sir, the various agencies will work together and we will make some progress in bringing this very serious—perhaps the most serious of our national health problems under control.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:45 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. As enacted, the bill (S. 2097) is Public Law 92-255.

For a statement by the President concerning the bill, see the following item.

# Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972

Approved For Release 2005/06/22 : CIA-RDP74B00415R000400050058-6  
 come Jaffe to direct its activities.

*Statement by the President Upon Signing the Bill Into Law. March 21, 1972*

Today I am pleased to sign into law the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, a bipartisan bill designed to mount a frontal assault on our number one public enemy.

The support which this legislation received in the Congress—it passed unanimously in both Houses—not only reflects the wisdom of this measure but also attests to the determination of all our people to wipe out drug abuse in America.

The critical feature of this legislation is the statutory authority which it gives to the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. This Office is charged with the responsibility for coordinating all Federal activities concerned with drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, training and research. Thus it will be at the cutting edge of our attack.

Among the other features of the bill are these:

—A National Drug Abuse Training Center will be established to develop, conduct, and support a full range of training programs relating to drug abuse prevention functions.

—On December 31, 1974, a National Institute on Drug Abuse will be created within the National Institute of Mental Health. The new institute will administer drug abuse programs assigned to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

—A new formula grant program is authorized to assist States in coping with drug abuse.

—Authorization is also provided for \$350 million in grants and contracts to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare between fiscal years 1972 and 1975.

—Four advisory bodies are established to provide counsel and recommendations to the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Director of the Special Action Office on means of curbing drug abuse. They are the Drug Abuse Strategy Council, the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse, a Federal Drug Council, and the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse Prevention.

It was in June of 1971 that I first proposed the creation of a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. Because time was so critical in the fight against drug abuse, I determined that immediate steps had to be taken pending passage of the proposed legislation. As a temporary measure, I therefore established the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention by Executive order and charged it with the responsibility for overseeing all Federal programs—excluding law enforcement, international diplomacy, and intelligence gathering—related to the

## A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Since the creation of the Special Action Office, substantial progress has been made toward controlling and reducing drug abuse in America.

—The Special Action Office is working to ensure that treatment and rehabilitation facilities will be available to all who need them, that lives will not be lost because a person who sought treatment found it unavailable. The number of federally-funded drug treatment programs has increased from 78 last June, when operations began, to 166 today. I said last June that we would make available as much money as could be used effectively to fight the drug menace in America. In 1969, when I took office, Federal obligations for drug law enforcement and anti-drug abuse programs were at the \$80 million level. By fiscal year 1972, they were \$474 million, and I have asked for another increase of \$120 million for this effort in fiscal year 1973, bringing the total to \$594 million.

—The Special Action Office, working with the Office of Management and Budget, has examined the budgets and evaluated the policies of all civilian Federal agencies involved in drug abuse prevention. It has established specific goals for each of these agencies and has recommended adjustments in their budgets to match their responsibilities. A control system to oversee these efforts is presently under development.

—The Special Action Office has worked to eliminate the severe shortage of personnel trained for work in drug treatment, rehabilitation, and education programs. A National Training Center has been planned to train individuals who have responsibility for creating and operating community drug control programs. These people will be taught, in turn, to train others in their communities, and the pyramid effect of this approach will result, by the end of 1972, in an annual drug abuse training capacity of more than 16,000 men and women in federally-funded programs.

—The Special Action Office is developing a program of technical assistance to help State and local governments develop their own capacities to deal with drug problems. This project involves, in part, an expanded information effort within the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, including a computerized retrieval system providing easy access to information about on-going drug abuse activities.

—In a direct application of drug control procedures at the Federal level, the Special Action Office, working with the Department of Defense, established a massive screening, treatment, and rehabilitation program to assist armed services personnel in Vietnam and elsewhere. Rapid and appropriate action in this area has gone a long way toward arresting a problem that one year ago threatened to assume massive dimensions. This program now includes all

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military personnel in the United States who are being discharged, sent abroad, or are returning to the United States from abroad. The programs of the Veterans Administration will have the capacity to offer treatment and rehabilitation services to some 20,000 addicts in 1972.

—Methadone is proving to be a helpful tool in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users, but this tool is itself subject to abuse by addicts. The need for daily doses of methadone can create problems in the rehabilitation and control process. The Special Action Office, in conjunction with the Department of Defense and the National Institute for Mental Health, has initiated testing of a form of long-lasting methadone which would reduce the number of times weekly that the drug must be dispensed to the addict. If this new drug is effective, the present problems connected with methadone maintenance could be reduced considerably.

—In conjunction with the National Bureau of Standards, the Special Action Office has created a system of unique identification for use in methadone maintenance programs. This system can help to prevent diversion of methadone into illegal channels by eliminating duplication of treatment.

#### TOWARD A COORDINATED ATTACK

Those who are directly victimized by drug abuse often victimize others. They help to create enormous social problems through criminal activities, through an anti-social life style, and through the destruction of the fabric of the family, which is at the heart of a strong society. They deprive our country of their talents, their skills and their energy. And, perhaps worst of all, the victims of drug abuse often help to create new victims. They bring others under the domination of narcotics.

This is why I feel so strongly that no effective approach can be made to the problem of drug abuse if it is not a balanced approach. Strong law enforcement measures are essential. But they must be coupled with a strong effort to treat those who have become dependent and to protect those who are not afflicted from falling prey to this enemy.

With the signing of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act, we have written into law part of the balanced attack we need. Meanwhile, other elements of the attack are also moving forward.

On January 28, 1972, I established by Executive order the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in the Department of Justice. That Office, under the direction of Myles J. Ambrose, is giving the same coordinated and comprehensive attention to the street-level heroin pusher that the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention is giving to the pusher's victims.

Working through nine regional offices, the first of which has been established in New York City, the new enforcement program will use special grand juries to gather information on drug trafficking which can then be pooled for use by enforcement agencies at the Federal, State, and local level. The Office will draw on the Departments of

Justice and the Treasury to assist State and local agencies in detecting, arresting, and prosecuting heroin traffickers.

Heroin is an import. We do not produce it in America, and yet we have the world's largest population of heroin addicts. Clearly, the heroin problem is one that requires international cooperation. As part of our continuing effort to foster such cooperation, I established last September the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, chaired by Secretary of State Rogers. As a part of this effort, Narcotics Control Coordinators in 57 American embassies are now actively engaged with their respective host governments in the effort to stem the export of illegal drugs to America.

The bill I have signed into law today puts the full authority of the Federal Government behind a comprehensive program aimed at our most vicious and debilitating social problem. But while the Federal Government can help provide leadership in this crucial area, this is a problem which affects every one of our citizens and each of us must play a part in meeting.

The fight against drug abuse is complex and difficult, but there are signs that we are making progress. More victims are under treatment than ever before. More and better ways of treatment are becoming increasingly available. More illegal drugs are being seized—both within this country and without. More nations around the world are joining with us in a vigorous effort to stop drug trafficking. More Americans are becoming involved in the fight in their communities, their churches, their schools, and their homes.

Now we must continue to build on this progress until success is assured.

NOTE: For the President's remarks at the signing ceremony, see the preceding item.

## Visit of Prime Minister Nihat Erim of Turkey

*Exchange of Toasts Between the President and Prime Minister Erim at a Dinner Honoring the Prime Minister. March 21, 1972*

THE PRESIDENT. *Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Erim, and our distinguished guests from Turkey and from the United States:*

A few moments ago we heard the strings of "Around the World in 80 Days," and as we heard that song, I was reminded of how really small the world is and has become, and how fast events move. Exactly one month ago tonight, Mrs. Nixon, the Secretary of State, and I arrived in Peking and we were being received at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People by the Premier of the People's Republic of China.

Tonight, here in the White House, we honor the Prime Minister of Turkey.

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malnutrition in America. Most importantly, major reforms of the Food Stamp program that I proposed are now in operation. New regulations will:

- establish uniform eligibility standards that equal or exceed the present State standards in all States;
- concentrate benefits on those most in need;
- guarantee family stamp allotments for the needy large enough to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet, with increases tied to the cost of living; and
- provide a work requirement for those able to work.

As a result of these and earlier Administration actions, we have provided more benefits to more people in need than ever before. Food stamp outlays have increased ninefold from 1969 to 1973—reaching an estimated \$2.3 billion in benefits for 13 million poor in 1973.

In addition, there will be nearly a threefold increase between 1969 and 1973 in the number of needy schoolchildren receiving subsidized lunches.

**A NEW DIGNITY FOR THE AGING.**—Last November, I convened the White House Conference on Aging to develop proposals for improving the lives of our senior citizens. The recommendations of the Conference clearly indicate that programs to aid the aged should serve two essential purposes.

- They should provide the aged with sufficient income and necessary services to permit them to remain independent.
- They should assist aged citizens to live active and useful lives.

This budget is responsive to these recommendations. In 1973, the Federal Government will spend nearly \$50 billion to assist the Nation's 21 million aged persons. This is \$16 billion more than the amount spent to assist the aging in 1969.

Several major proposals in this budget are responsive to the special needs of the aged:

- social security and workfare legislation that will add \$5.5 billion to the income of the elderly when it is fully in effect and provide an income floor for older Americans;
- elimination of the monthly premium for supplementary medical insurance in Medicare that will save the elderly \$1.5 billion in the first full year;
- \$100 million, a fivefold increase over the amount budgeted last year, for the Administration on Aging to provide additional homemaker services, home health aides, transportation, and nutrition services to help older Americans remain in their homes;
- a tripling of the retired senior volunteer program, a doubling of the foster grandparents programs, and a doubling of jobs programs for older persons with low incomes from the levels budgeted last year to enable more of the aged to engage in useful community projects; and
- tax incentives that will broaden the coverage of private pension plans.

The Congress has not yet acted on the major reform in the social security system that I proposed last year—

providing automatic adjustments for increases in the cost of living. The older Americans who depend on their social security checks have waited long enough. I urge the Congress to act promptly on this reform and, in addition to:

- raise benefits by 5%, effective July 1, 1972, making the cumulative increase more than one-third in less than 3 years;
- allow recipients to earn more money from wages without losing their benefits; and
- increase widows' benefits up to the level their deceased husbands would have received.

**IMPROVING HEALTH CARE.**—Almost a year ago, I submitted a health message to the Congress establishing a National Health Strategy for the 1970's. This strategy was directed toward three objectives: prevention of health problems, assured access to medical care, and greater efficiency within the health care system.

To achieve these objectives, I urge the Congress to act promptly on the pending National Health Insurance Standards Act, the proposed Family Health Insurance Plan, and legislation to support the development of health maintenance organizations.

In addition, in 1973, I propose further actions that are essential to my national health strategy, including:

- a substantial increase in funds for the attacks on cancer and sickle cell anemia;
- continued financial support to our health manpower training institutions and to their students;
- expanded efforts to develop health maintenance organizations as a model of improved health care delivery;
- significant increases for protecting consumers from hazardous food and products;
- expanded community programs to deal with special health problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism;
- improvement of the Medicare program by eliminating the monthly premium for physician services; and
- substantial increases in medical personnel at veterans' hospitals and in funds for constructing new and better hospital facilities for veterans.

**DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION.**—Last summer, I emphasized the need for a coordinated attack on drug abuse and drug dependency in this country and created the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention and the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control to monitor and coordinate a concerted Federal effort. Legislation to give the Special Action Office a statutory base was proposed by the Administration more than 7 months ago and should be approved promptly.

In 1973, I am proposing an increase in program levels of \$120 million for treatment, rehabilitation, and law enforcement programs, including control of illicit supplies. Funds for research, education, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation will increase from \$310 million in 1972 to \$365 million in 1973 while obligations for law enforcement activities will grow from \$100 million in 1972 to

\$229 million in 1973. Under the direction of a Special Consultant to the President, we are mounting a coordinated attack on dope sellers in 24 cities throughout the country.

**GUARANTEEING CIVIL RIGHTS.**—All of our citizens should expect a first priority of government to be protection of their civil rights. My Administration is committed to a course of action to insure that people can share fully in the benefits of our society regardless of race, sex, religion, or national origin. Significant accomplishments have been made. Much remains to be done:

- We will continue the increase in minority hirings in the Federal service, especially in professional and supervisory positions, despite cutbacks in Federal employment. More than 13,000 minority employees were hired between November 1969 and May 1971, and minority increases in upper and middle grade levels occurred at much faster rates than for non-minorities. Minorities now constitute approximately one-fifth of all Federal employees.
- We will continue to press efforts to assure that women will hold more jobs with greater responsibilities than ever before. Between October 31, 1970 and October 31, 1971, women holding Federal positions at levels GS-13 and above increased by 7%.
- We will continue the upgrading of efforts to open opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans. The budget of the Cabinet Committee on the Spanish-Speaking will be increased by 42%.
- We will step up our efforts to promote self-determination for Indians on reservations and to assist them in their economic development. For example, legislation to establish an Indian Trust Counsel Authority has been proposed to guarantee that the rights of the Indian people in natural resources are—at last—effectively defended. Outlays for programs benefiting Indians on reservations will reach \$1.2 billion in 1973.
- We will double our resources and our efforts to assure that Federal contractors meet the commitments of their affirmative minority hiring plans. Compliance reviews will increase to 52,000 compared to 12,300 in 1969.
- We will continue to accelerate Federal financial aid and technical assistance to increase minority business opportunities in America. Outlays for these programs have grown from \$213 million in 1969 to \$716 million in 1973.
- We will continue our efforts to help with the problems of school desegregation and upgrade our assistance to black colleges and other developing institutions of higher education. The Emergency School Act will provide \$1.5 billion over a two-year period to assist in school desegregation.
- We will add to our efforts to eradicate unlawful discrimination in the sale, rental, or financing of housing. Expenditures for these programs will increase 20% in 1973 to \$11 million.

- We will increase the outlays of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from \$22 million to \$30 million to enhance their capability to end discrimination in the private sector.

To carry out these plans, I have recommended total expenditures of \$2.6 billion for Federal civil rights activities in 1973. This compares with \$911 million in 1969. Outlays will increase by 25% between 1972 and 1973.

**VETERANS BENEFITS.**—In moving toward a generation of peace, we will provide improved benefits for the men and women who have helped obtain that peace through military service and great sacrifice. For the returning veteran, this budget demonstrates our concern by providing greater opportunities for entry into jobs, education, and training. For those who have been disabled in service, this budget provides medical care of high quality that is better tailored to their needs—together with greater benefits for rehabilitation and compensation. For the widows and children of those who did not return, this budget provides additional dependents' compensation, education, and training. Budget authority for these and other benefits and services will be increased by \$1 billion in 1973—to \$12.4 billion.

Marked benefit improvements will include:

- an increase of 10,000 in average employment in VA medical facilities, raising the staff to patient ratio for VA hospital care to a record 1.5 to 1;
- a 66% increase in budget authority for construction of new and better hospital facilities, including seven new replacement hospitals;
- improvements in the structure and levels of veterans compensation benefits, to insure more adequate benefits for the most seriously disabled; and
- an increase in the monthly individual benefit payment for the GI bill from \$175 to \$190, linked with other program improvements I have proposed.

**EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING.**—The need for reform in Federal education and manpower training programs has not diminished since last year, but the reforms I recommended then are *still awaiting action by the Congress*.

We must reform these programs so that people can achieve their potential intellectual and occupational skills. For this reason, I again emphasize the need for action on proposals to:

- substitute special revenue sharing programs for categorical grant programs in both of these areas;
- assist school districts in desegregation efforts;
- establish a National Institute of Education to support research and experimentation and a National Foundation on Higher Education to promote reforms in our colleges and universities;
- provide additional training opportunities and strong incentives under Welfare Reform for welfare recipients to undertake suitable employment or job training;

as well as the returning veteran greater opportunities for jobs, education, and training; and

—reform student aid programs for higher education to increase their effectiveness and direct more aid to students from lower income families.

Let me use that last proposal as an example. I believe that no qualified student should be denied a college education because he cannot afford to pay for it. Most Americans and most Congressmen agree. I have proposed the legislation that will make this a reality. I am ready to sign that legislation. But there it sits, in Congress, while thousands of young people miss their chance.

### FIGHTING CRIME

When I took office, the safety and health of our citizens were menaced by rising crime. Violent crimes and illegal traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs were threatening to get out of control. A crisis existed, and prompt action was called for. I directed that a national strategy to combat crime be developed and promptly put into effect.

Any successful strategy to combat crime must recognize that State and local governments are responsible for most law enforcement in the United States. Such a strategy must also provide for the prevention of crime and for the rehabilitation of criminals.

I took action early to strengthen the hand of State and local government law enforcement agencies.

- Outlays for law enforcement assistance were increased substantially. They will total \$595 million in 1973, nearly 18 times the \$33½ million of 1969.
- Law enforcement special revenue sharing was proposed to give State and local governments increased flexibility to use Federal funds in ways that are best suited to solving local crime problems. *The Congress should act on this proposal.*

Federal law enforcement activities are also an essential part of our efforts to combat crime—especially organized crime and traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs. In 1973, we will:

- step up our attack against the criminal systems that import and distribute narcotics and dangerous drugs; and
- continue to enforce vigorously the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

Outlays for law enforcement activities will be \$2.3 billion in 1973, an increase of \$1.7 billion over 1969.

My Administration has given priority to combating crime in our Nation's Capital, where the Federal Government has a special responsibility. These efforts have been successful. Serious crime in the District of Columbia in 1971 was approximately 14% below the level of the previous calendar year.

### IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT

Protecting and improving our environment is a never-ending job. The basic responsibility rests with States and local governments, industry, and the public. However, the Federal Government must provide leadership and resources.

In 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency was established to improve our pollution control efforts, and the Council on Environmental Quality was established to advise on problems and policies related to environmental quality.

Now, new initiatives are being undertaken.

- To clean our air, we have:
  - set national standards for the six major air pollutants and guidelines for State implementation plans to meet these standards;
  - set pollution abatement standards for new facilities in five industrial categories;
  - recommended a sulfur emissions tax to encourage reductions in this major source of pollution; and
  - supported research and development to provide a low-pollution alternative to the conventional internal combustion engine and to provide means to reduce pollution from burning coal and oil.
- To clean our water, we have:
  - required permits under the Refuse Act to control discharges of industrial pollutants into our waterways;
  - proposed legislation to control dumping into oceans, coastal waters, and the Great Lakes; and
  - initiated a 3-year, \$6 billion program to assist State and local governments in building sewage treatment facilities.
- To reduce noise pollution, we have proposed legislation to regulate and to set labeling requirements for major sources of noise.
- To improve and protect health, we have proposed new legislation on pesticides to regulate their use and to strengthen and coordinate Federal and State control efforts.
- To use our lands more wisely, we have proposed legislation on powerplant siting, mined area protection, and land use regulation.

Many of the proposals that I have submitted to the Congress have not yet been enacted. Our Nation cannot make the major efforts that are needed to protect and improve the environment unless Congress will respond to the urgent need for this legislation. *I urge rapid approval by the Congress of these pending environmental proposals.* With the passage of this legislation—and the additional proposals that I will submit to Congress in a special environmental message in February—we will be able to move forward vigorously in all areas of environmental quality.

The outlays requested for major environmental programs in 1973 are \$2.5 billion, *more than three times the 1969 level.* These funds will support expanded efforts in all major environmental programs. For example, Federal programs have assisted in increasing the population served by secondary sewage treatment from 91 million in 1969 to 115 million in 1973, and in removing 27% more pollution from municipal sewage effluent than was removed in 1968.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.—As our expanding economy creates more living and increased

## NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

### Submitted September 29, 1971

ELMER F. BENNETT, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, vice Nils A. Boe.

RICHARD T. BURRESS, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Renegotiation Board, vice William Henry Harrison, resigned.

### Submitted September 30, 1971

RICHARD W. MURPHY, of Virginia, a Foreign Service Officer of Class two, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The following-named persons to be members of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

ROBERT ELLSWORTH, of Maryland, vice William J. Casey, resigned.

JOHN A. MCCONE, of California, vice Cyrus R. Vance, resigned.

GEORGE A. SMATHERS, of Florida, vice Peter G. Peterson, resigned.

EARL GILMORE WHEELER, of West Virginia, vice Douglas Dillon, resigned.

WALTER JAMES HODGES, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships for the term expiring October 27, 1972.

### Submitted October 1, 1971

MALCOLM TOON, of Maryland, a Foreign Service Officer of Class one, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

DONALD B. EASUM, of Virginia, a Foreign Service Officer of Class one, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Upper Volta.

## ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

### Approved September 25, 1971

H.R. 234----- Public Law 92-128  
An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of detention camps, and for other purposes.

### Approved September 28, 1971

H.R. 6531----- Public Law 92-129  
An Act to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967; to increase military pay; to authorize military active duty strengths for fiscal year 1972; and for other purposes.

### Approved September 29, 1971

H.J. Res. 782----- Public Law 92-130  
Joint Resolution to authorize the President of the United States to issue a proclamation to announce the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution and to designate and to set aside September 26, 1971, as a special day to honor the scientific and cultural achievements of the Institution.

### Approved September 30, 1971

H.R. 7048----- Public Law 92-131  
Federal-State Communications Joint Board Act.

S. 415----- Private Law 92-25  
An Act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz.

S. 504----- Private Law 92-26  
An Act for the relief of John Borbridge, Junior.

## CHECKLIST OF WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASES

Listed below are releases of the Office of the White House Press Secretary during the period covered by this issue which have not been included in the issue.

### Released September 25, 1971

Announcement of signing into law of H.R. 234, repealing the Emergency Detention Act, and for other purposes.

### Released September 28, 1971

Press conference of Leonard Unger, Ambassador to Thailand; Egil Krogh, Jr., Executive Director, Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control; and Nelson Gross, Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters, Department of State, on the United States-Thai Memorandum of Understanding on International Narcotics Control.

Announcement of signing into law of H.R. 6531, the draft extension and military pay bill.

Press conference of Senator Hugh Scott, Representative Gerald R. Ford, Representative Leslie C. Arends, and Senator Robert P. Griffin, following the Republican leadership meeting.

### Released September 29, 1971

Biography of Manlio Brosio.

Text of Presidential Medal of Freedom citation awarded to Manlio Brosio.

Fact sheet on the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

### Released September 30, 1971

Press conference of Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Sidney P. Marland, Jr., Commissioner, Office of Education, HEW; and Kenneth E. Buhrmaster, President, National School Boards Association, following the President's meeting with leaders of national education organizations.

## Editor's Note

### *Note Concerning the Closing Time of This Issue*

President Nixon was in Florida at the cutoff time of this issue. Releases issued there but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be published next week.

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Both of these emergencies could have been met far more effectively if the Congress had enacted my Emergency Public Interest Protection Act, which I proposed in February of 1970. By passing this legislation in this session, the Congress can give us the permanent machinery so badly needed for resolving future disputes.

Historically, our transportation systems have provided the cutting edge for our development. Now, to keep our country from falling behind the times, we must keep well ahead of events in our transportation planning. This is why we are placing more emphasis and spending more money this year on transportation research and development. For this reason, too, I will propose a 65 percent increase—to the \$1 billion level—in our budget for mass transportation. Highway building has been our first priority—and our greatest success story—in the past two decades. Now we must write a similar success story for mass transportation in the 1970's.

#### PEACE AT HOME: FIGHTING CRIME

Our quest for peace abroad over the last 3 years has been accompanied by an intensive quest for peace at home. And our success in stabilizing developments on the international scene has been matched by a growing sense of stability in America. Civil disorders no longer engulf our cities. Colleges and universities have again become places of learning. And while crime is still increasing, the rate of increase has slowed to a 5-year low. In the one city for which the Federal Government has a special responsibility—Washington, D.C.—the picture is even brighter, for here serious crime actually fell by 13 percent in the last year. Washington was one of 52 major cities which recorded a net reduction in crime in the first nine months of 1971, compared to 23 major cities which made comparable progress a year earlier.

This encouraging beginning is not something that has just happened by itself—I believe it results directly from strong new crime fighting efforts by this administration, by the Congress, and by State and local governments.

Federal expenditures on crime have increased 200 percent since 1969 and we are proposing another 18 percent increase in our new budget. The Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, the District of Columbia Court Reform Act, and the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 have all provided new instruments for this important battle. So has our effort to expand the Federal strike force program as a weapon against organized crime. Late last year, we held the first National Conference on Corrections—and we will continue to move forward in this most critical field. I will also propose legislation to improve our juvenile delinquency prevention programs. And I again urge action on my Special Revenue Sharing proposal for law enforcement.

By continuing our stepped up assistance to local law enforcement authorities through the Law Enforcement

Assistance Administration, by continuing to press for improved courts and correctional institutions, by continuing our intensified war on drug abuse, and by continuing to give vigorous support to the principles of order and respect for law, I believe that what has been achieved in the Nation's capital can be achieved in a growing number of other communities throughout the Nation.

#### COMBATING DRUG ABUSE

A problem of modern life which is of deepest concern to most Americans—and of particular anguish to many—is that of drug abuse. For increasing dependence on drugs will surely sap our Nation's strength and destroy our Nation's character.

Meeting this challenge is not a task for government alone. I have been heartened by the efforts of millions of individual Americans from all walks of life who are trying to communicate across the barriers created by drug use, to reach out with compassion to those who have become drug dependent. The Federal Government will continue to lead in this effort. The last 3 years have seen an increase of nearly 600 percent in Federal expenditures for treatment and rehabilitation and an increase of more than 500 percent in program levels for research, education and training. I will propose further substantial increases for these programs in the coming year.

In order to develop a national strategy for this effort and to coordinate activities which are spread through nine Federal agencies, I asked Congress last June to create a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. I also established an interim Office by Executive order, and that unit is beginning to have an impact. But now we must have both the legislative authority and the funds I requested if this Office is to move ahead with its critical mission.

On another front, the United States will continue to press for a strong collective effort by nations throughout the world to eliminate drugs at their source. And we will intensify the world-wide attack on drug smugglers and all who protect them. The Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control—which I created last September—is coordinating our diplomatic and law enforcement efforts in this area.

We will also step up our program to curb illicit drug traffic at our borders and within our country. Over the last 3 years Federal expenditures for this work have more than doubled, and I will propose a further funding increase next year. In addition, I will soon initiate a major new program to drive drug traffickers and pushers off the streets of America. This program will be built around a nationwide network of investigative and prosecutive units, utilizing special grand juries established under the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, to assist State and local agencies in detecting, arresting, and convicting those

who would profit from the misery of others.

# *Weekly Compilation of* **PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS**

*Week Ending Saturday, October 21, 1972*

## **Crime and Drug Abuse**

*The President's Address on Nationwide Radio From  
Camp David. October 15, 1972*

*Good afternoon.*

Four years ago, at the close of a turbulent decade which had seen our Nation engulfed by a rising tide of disorder and permissiveness, I campaigned for President with a pledge to restore respect for law, order, and justice in America. I am pleased to be able to report to you today that we have made significant progress in that effort.

During the 8 years from the end of the Eisenhower Administration until we took office in 1969, serious crime in the United States had skyrocketed by 122 percent, and there were predictions that it would double once again during the following 4 years.

Those predictions have not come true. Instead, we have fought the frightening trend of crime and anarchy to a standstill. The campuses which erupted in riots so often in the late 1960's have become serious centers of learning once again. The cities which we saw in flames summer after summer a few years ago are now pursuing constructive change.

The FBI crime index showed an increase of only 1 percent during the first half of this year. That is the closest we have come to registering an actual decrease since these quarterly statistics began 12 years ago. And in 72 of our largest cities, we have already begun to see a decrease in crime this year as compared to last.

We have moved off the defensive and onto the offensive in our all-out battle against the criminal forces in America. We are going to stay on the offensive until we put every category of crime on a downward trend in every American community.

To reach this goal we must continue to fight the battle on all fronts.

In our courts, we need judges who will help to strengthen the peace forces as against the criminal forces in this country. I have applied this principle in making appointments to the Supreme Court and to other Federal

courts. As a result, our Constitution today is more secure; our freedoms are better protected.

The two men who have served me as Attorney General, John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst, have brought real backbone to our national law enforcement effort. Each has demonstrated his determination to see justice done to the overwhelming majority of law-abiding citizens, as well as to those who break the law. Neither has fallen for the naive theory that society is to blame for an individual's wrongdoing.

Tomorrow, Attorney General Kleindienst will make public the first comprehensive report ever compiled on Federal law enforcement and criminal justice assistance activities. I commend this report to the attention of every American who is concerned with the rule of law. It documents the truly massive Federal commitment to crime reduction.

The Federal role, however, is only a supportive one. As J. Edgar Hoover often used to tell me, it is our local police forces who are the real frontline soldiers in the war against crime. As President over the past 4 years, I have given all-out backing to our peace officers in their dedicated efforts to make all of us safer on the streets and more secure in our homes, and I shall continue to do so.

In 3 years we have provided States and localities with law enforcement assistance grants totaling \$1.5 billion. That compares with only \$22 million in grants during the final 3 years of the previous Administration.

In a single year, 1970, the Congress passed four landmark anticrime bills which this Administration had recommended and fought for—an omnibus crime bill, a bill providing new tools to fight organized crime, a comprehensive reform of the drug abuse statutes, and a new charter for courts and criminal procedures in the Nation's Capital.

The city of Washington had become the crime capital of the United States during the 1960's, but during our term of office we have cut the D.C. crime rate in half.

Let me turn now to the subject of drug abuse—America's public enemy number one.

The period 1965 to 1969, when drugs were widely glamorized and when government was responding only feebly to this menace, brought America's narcotics problem to the attention of the Nation. In the 4-year period alone, the number of drug addicts doubled nationwide.

To turn this situation around, I declared total war against heroin and other illicit drugs. I personally shook up the bureaucracy and took steps to create two new Federal agencies to deal with narcotics-related crime and with addict treatment. The antidrug funding which I have requested in the current budget is 11 times as great as the 1969 level.

We are winning this war. The raging heroin epidemic of the late 1960's has been stemmed.

Our domestic law enforcement operation has arrested twice as many pushers and has seized illicit drugs at four times the rate of the previous Administration. Our rehabilitation and treatment programs have created more federally funded drug treatment capacity in the last 12 months than in the 50 years before that.

Our international narcotics control work in 59 countries has achieved a doubling of global heroin and morphine base seizures in 1972 alone.

But the job is far from finished. A short time before Christmas last year, I received a heart-rending letter from a teenage boy in the Midwest. He told me in his letter how his brother, a college student of exceptional promise, after slipping deeper and deeper into drug experimentation, had gone off into the woods with a gun one day, completely without warning, and taken his own life.

Listen to the boy's letter: "If we can stop just one boy from doing what my brother did, his whole life will have been worthwhile. . . . You can beat that drug, Mr. Nixon; you can destroy it before it destroys any more lives."

This is my answer to this letter: I cannot beat this problem by myself, but if all of us work together, we can and we will beat it.

To do so, we will need more clinics to treat addicts who need help. That is why I asked the Congress for speedy approval of funds to support additional drug treatment facilities.

We will need better cooperation abroad in apprehending the criminals who produce and smuggle heroin. That is why I shall insist on the strictest compliance with the statute which requires a suspension of United States military and economic aid to countries which protect or participate in the movement of illegal drugs to this country.

We will need absolute assurance that convicted drug peddlers will go to jail and not back to the streets. The dangerous trend of light or suspended sentences meted out to convicted pushers by permissive judges must be halted. That is why I shall ask the next Congress to require stiff mandatory sentences for heroin traffickers, and to amend other Federal statutes so as to keep these peddlers of death off our streets after their arrest.

Wherever more money, more manpower, or more teeth in the law are needed to maintain our momentum in the war against drugs and crime, I will do everything in my power to provide them.

My intention for 1973 and beyond is to continue and to expand our massive Federal funding for helping to improve our local law enforcement.

I will propose to the new Congress a thorough-going revision of the entire Federal criminal code, aimed at better protection of life and property, human rights, and the domestic peace.

I will move ahead with my comprehensive 10-year reform program for the Federal prison system, which we launched in 1969.

I will continue to apply the criteria of strict constructionism and regard for the public safety in making appointments to the Supreme Court and other Federal courts.

I will ask the new Congress to move swiftly in enacting my proposals for law enforcement special revenue sharing, to give States and cities greater decisionmaking power in meeting their own needs.

And I will work unceasingly to halt the erosion of moral fiber in American life, and the denial of individual accountability for individual actions.

The increasingly urbanized, technological, crowded, pluralistic, affluent, leisure-oriented society which America has become in these final decades of the 20th century poses complex new dangers to our traditional concepts of personal safety, human dignity, moral values.

Questions which were once the sole concern of novelists now intrude upon public policy. The endlessly drugged "Brave New World" which Huxley described could conceivably become our world a few years in the future.

Remote as such possibilities may seem, we cannot ignore them. We must shape our own vision for the seventies and the years ahead, a vision bright and clear and sharp, or one of the darker visions may begin to impose itself by default.

Government alone cannot determine the legal and moral tone of America's third century. Much depends on the character we build in our homes, our schools, and our churches. Much depends on the values we exalt in our art, our literature, our culture.

Yet government has an essential role, a role it must never abdicate. Government must never become so preoccupied with catering to the way-out wants of those who reject all respect for moral and legal values that it forgets the citizen's first civil right: the right to be free from domestic violence.

Government must never mistake license for liberty, amorality for tolerance, indulgence for charity, or weakness for compassion.

Above all, government must maintain that structure of ordered freedom within which alone the human spirit can thrive and flourish.

The work of keeping the structure of freedom strong in the years ahead will not be easy and the price may sometimes be terribly high. It was terribly high for a young Federal narcotics agent in New York named Frank Tummillo.



I met Frank Tummillio last February when he and other agents came to the White House along with a group of professional athletes who have joined the fight against drugs. He was a fine young man—alert, dedicated, selfless. Just three nights ago—last Thursday—he was murdered by two hoodlums in the line of his duty, trying to break up a huge cocaine transaction.

He was only 25. He lived at home with his parents. The invitations recently went out for his wedding next month. Instead of that wedding, his funeral will be held tomorrow.

We cannot bring Frank Tummillio back again, any more than we can bring back the American soldiers who have given their lives in Vietnam. But in our war against crime and drugs, as in our war against aggression in Southeast Asia, we can resolve to redeem with honor the ultimate sacrifice which these brave men have made.

Together, and in their name, let us work to end the violence and the lawlessness against which they fought. Let us make the next 4 years a period of new respect for law, order, and justice in America, a time of new hope in a land free of fear and a world at peace.

Thank you and good afternoon.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:07 p.m. at Camp David, Md. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio. Time for the broadcast was purchased by the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President.

## National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia

*The President's Remarks to a Meeting of the League.  
October 16, 1972*

*Mrs. Hanson and ladies and gentlemen:*

I learned that Dr. Kissinger was scheduled to be your speaker this morning and I found that I had some time in my schedule and I decided to substitute for two very important reasons: One, of all the many groups I speak to and that I have spoken to, big or small, across America, there isn't one that inspires me more than you do. Two, I am here to thank you for your support and to urge you for your continued support.

I am not speaking of an election campaign, but I am speaking of support for a cause bigger than an election, a cause of an honorable peace, one that will contribute to peace in the world. And an honorable peace in this terribly difficult war in Vietnam will contribute to that kind of a peace that we all seek.

Since we last met— it is hard to realize it was a year ago— some very intense negotiations took place in that way. I shall not and cannot comment on those negotia-

tions. One, I would not want to raise false hopes and two, any comment when negotiations are taking place could jeopardize their success, and I know that none of you would want any chance for successful negotiations to be jeopardized.

However, I do want to tell this group some conditions that I have laid down that we will insist upon in those negotiations in seeking an honorable peace in Vietnam.

First, we shall not agree to any settlement which imposes a Communist government upon the people of South Vietnam.

And second, we shall, under no circumstances, abandon our POW's and our MIA's, wherever they are.

When I use the word "abandon," I speak quite deliberately. That means that we cannot leave their fate to the good will of the enemy. We must have some strength in ourselves. And in addition to that, we shall not betray our allies; we shall not stain the honor of the United States.

These are the conditions that we have laid down. They are reasonable conditions because we seek an honorable and reasonable peace and we shall continue to negotiate to achieve those objectives.

Now, one other point I wish to make with regard to this terribly long war which has been a subject for discussion over recent weeks and months, and that is the attitude that I have taken with regard to amnesty for those who were draft dodgers or deserters.

My position is clear. It is criticized by some as being lacking in compassion. Let me tell you why I have taken the position that I have.

Two and a half million young Americans, when faced with the necessity of serving their country in Vietnam, in war which no one really wants—no one wants to go to war, wants to risk his life if he doesn't have to—but two and a half million young Americans, when faced with that responsibility to choose, chose to serve their country. Thousands of them died for their choice. Hundreds of them, your loved ones, are missing in action or are POW's.

And I say that when thousands of Americans died for their choice and hundreds are now POW's or missing in action for their choice, it would be the most immoral thing I could think of to give amnesty to draft dodgers and those who deserted the United States.

Your loved ones have and are paying a price for their choice, and those who deserted America will pay a price for their choice.

And now I am here also to thank you. The hardest decision I have made since becoming President of the United States was made on May 8 of this year. You will recall the circumstances. A Moscow summit was upcoming after having finished the Chinese summit. There were great hopes for an arms control agreement and other agreements that would perhaps reduce the danger of war in the world.

At that time, a massive Communist invasion took place in North Vietnam. We were faced with the specter of defeat. And I had to make a choice, a

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Senate, for Governor, and of course, for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, you are here at the time when many important decisions, as far as voters are concerned, will be made.

In looking at our political scene, I do not suggest that each of you in your country should have the same system, because the hallmark of freedom is diversity. We have different backgrounds. We have different governments. A parliamentary system is different from the kind of system that we have in the United States. The kind of system you have in France is different from that in the United States. And yet, freedom flourishes in Britain, in France, in the United States, and in countries that have our kinds of systems of those free countries all over the world.

I will simply conclude by saying that we welcome you here very warmly, because we are always glad to have visitors from abroad. Particularly, I am glad to have visitors from countries where I have been so warmly received, along with my wife, going back over 25 years.

And second, we wish you well in your work for the men and women, the working men and women of your countries. And third, we hope that as you travel the United States over these next 3 weeks you will enjoy it, you will go back, that you will enter politics, and that all of you will win all of your elections in all the years ahead.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:22 a.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. The labor leaders from 24 countries are in the United States to study the national elections in an exchange program sponsored by the Department of State and the AFL-CIO.

## National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention

*Announcement of Appointment of 12 Members and Designation of Chairman. October 17, 1972*

The President today announced the appointment of 12 persons to be members of the National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention. The appointees are:

- CARL D. CHAMBERS, of Miami, Fla., director of research, Dade County Comprehensive Program, Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Fla.
- SAMMY DAVIS, JR., of Beverly Hills, Calif., entertainer, Hollywood, Calif.
- ROBERT L. DUPONT, of Chevy Chase, Md., Administrator, Narcotics Treatment Administration, Washington, D.C.
- JERRY FINKELSTEIN, of New York, N.Y., chairman of the board, Struthers Wells Corporation, New York, N.Y.
- PHYLLIS HARRISON-ROSS, of New York, assistant professor of psychiatry and pediatrics, Albert Einstein College, Bronx, N.Y.
- AUDREY R. HOLLIDAY, of San Diego, Calif., professor in department of psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, and director, narcotics treatment program, VA Hospital, San Diego, Calif.
- ARTHUR G. LINKLETTER, of Los Angeles, Calif., TV entertainer and businessman, Guedel and Linkletter Productions, Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN J. MARCHI, of Staten Island, N.Y., State Senator, New York's 23d District, Staten Island, N.Y.

BENY J. PRIMM, of New Rochelle, N.Y., expert consultant, Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, New Rochelle, N.Y.

MICHAEL J. QUINN, of Indianapolis, Ind., executive director, Community Addiction Services Agency, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

GALE SAYERS, of Chicago, Ill., former professional football player, television commentator, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES Q. WILSON, of Belmont, Mass., professor of government and chairman of the department, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The President is also designating Professor Wilson to serve as Chairman of the Council.

The National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention was established by the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of March 21, 1972. It includes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of Defense, and Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or their respective designees, and 12 members appointed by the President.

The purpose of the Council is to make recommendations to the Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention with respect to overall planning and policy and the objectives and priorities for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions. The Council may make recommendations to the Director with respect to the conduct of, or need for, any drug abuse prevention functions which are, or in its judgment should be, conducted by or with the support of the Federal Government.

NOTE: On the same day, the President met at the White House with members of the new Council.

## Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

*The President's Veto Message to the Senate Returning S. 2770 Without His Approval. October 17, 1972*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

The pollution of our rivers, lakes and streams degrades the quality of American life. Cleaning up the Nation's waterways is a matter of urgent concern to me, as evidenced by the nearly tenfold increase in my budget for this purpose during the past four years.

I am also concerned, however, that we attack pollution in a way that does not ignore other very real threats to the quality of life, such as spiraling prices and increasingly onerous taxes. Legislation which would continue our efforts to raise water quality, but which would do so through extreme and needless overspending, does not serve the public interest. There is a much better way to get this job done.

For this reason, I am compelled to withhold my approval from S. 2770, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972—a bill whose laudable intent

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